FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 239 *13 December 1982*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S. Legislators Weigh MX Issue, Peace Movement AA 1
- Pressure on Senators [Seyful-Mulyukov] AA 1
- 'Budget Deficit or Defense' AA 1

W. Europeans Seen as U.S. Nuclear 'Hostages' [Katin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 11 Dec] AA 2

Countermeasures on Missile Issue Warned [Shlenov] AA 3

FRG Views on Missile Deployment Examined [Yakhontov in PRAVDA 3 Dec] AA 5

Disarmament Problems Remain Priority UN Issue AA 7
- Matyash Comment AA 7
- Test Ban Proposal AA 8
- Delegate's View [PRAVDA 3 Dec] AA 9

Arms Race Blamed for U.S. Economic Recession [Ablamov] AA 9

Antiwar Conferences Address Nuclear War Danger AA 10
- Doctors' Group [PRAVDA 7 Dec] AA 10
- Religious Presidium [Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 27 Nov] AA 13

U.S. Peace Campaigner Assesses USSR Policy [Tolkunov in PRAVDA 6 Dec] AA 13

Kondrashov Reports on U.S. Freeze Movement [IZVESTIYA 27 Nov] AA 14

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly International Observers Roundtable [Andrianov, Volskiy, Nekrasov] CC 1
- Disarmament, Ustinov Interview CC 1
- Weakness of Capitalism CC 2
- MX Missiles CC 3
- Anti-Nuclear Movement CC 4
- NATO Sessions CC 5
- Arms Talks CC 5
- Middle East CC 6
- Koivisto Visit CC 7

TASS Announcement on Navigation Restrictions End CC 7

UN Resolution on Peaceful Use of Space CC 7

Ponomarev Speech to Foreign Amity Groups [PRAVDA 26 Nov] CC 8

TASS: U.S. Isolated at LOS Conference CC 11

NORTHEAST ASIA

Mongolia's Maydar Comments on USSR Jubilee [PRAVDA 1 Dec] C 1

PRAVDA Cites Nakasone on Ties With U.S., USSR [Vdovin, 4 Dec] C 1

- Soviet-Japanese Security Symposium Opens in Tokyo [PRAVDA 5 Dec] C 2
- U.S.-Japanese Exercise Ends on Hokkaido C 2
- N. Korean Paper Cited on Reagan Policy [PRAVDA 10 Dec] C 2

SOUTH ASIA

- Sa'ud, Gromyko Reported To Discuss Afghanistan [AFP] D 1
- BAKHTAR Denies U.S. Allegations of CW Use D 1
- Paper Notes Soviet-Afghan Treaty Anniversary [Kuvaldin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 4 Dec] D 1
- PDPA Central Committee Plenum Held 12 Dec D 2
- Afghan Bandits Producing Heroin in Pakistan D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

- Jaruzelski Announces Suspension of Martial Law F 1
  - Jaruzelski at Sejm F 1
- PRAVDA Reports Jaruzelski Miner's Day Speech [5 Dec] F 2
- Lodz Work, Trade Unions, Party Life Reported [Losoto in PRAVDA 1 Dec] F 3
- Ambartsumov Views GDR Private Enterprise [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 3 Nov] F 6
- PZPR's Glowczyk Consults With CPSU Officials [PRAVDA 3 Dec] F 10
- Patolichev, Morozov Meet Romanian Minister [AGERPRES] F 10
- CSSR's Husak Meets With Kulikov, F 10
- Arkhipov Receives Slovenian Delegation F 10

WESTERN EUROPE

- U.S. Secretary of State Continues W. Europe Tour G 1
  - Brussels, The Hague G 1
  - Netherlands, Italy [Sobolev] G 1
- Tikhonov Concludes Finland Tour, Communique Issued G 1
  - Itinerary 10 Dec [Helsinki] G 1
  - Further Details [Helsinki] G 2
  - Luncheon Speeches G 2
  - Talks With Finnish CP G 3
  - Attends Reception G 3
  - At Helsinki-Vantaa Airport [Helsinki] G 4
  - Telegram From Plane G 4
  - Greeted by Gromyko, Others G 4
  - Comparison of Tikhonov Return G 5
  - Joint Communique G 10
- CPSU's Ponomarev Meets With Austrian Chancellor G 10
- USSR Minister of Justic Visits Greece G 11
  - Florakis, Terebilov Meet [Athens RIZOSPASTIS 10 Dec] G 11
  - Final Communique G 11
- USSR's Patolichev Receives Italian Businessmen [PRAVDA 2 Dec] G 11

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Gromyko, Ponomarev Receive Iraqi Ministers H 1
PDRY Independence Anniversary Commemorated H 1
    KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article [Pozdnyakov, 30 Nov] H 1
    Reception in Moscow [PRAVDA 30 Nov] H 2
Soviet Press Cites Syrian, PDRY Leaders H 2
        [ZA RUBEZHOM No 48, Peresada in PRAVDA 29 Nov]
TASS Reports Elections in Iran 10 December H 3
USSR Support for Iran Noted on Treaty Anniversary H 3
U.S. Votes Against UN Resolution on Middle East H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Reportage on S. African Incursion into Lesotho J 1
    'Inevitable Triumph' J 1
    Zholkver Comment J 1
Supreme Soviet Presidium Greets Malagasy Leader J 2
Zambian Delegation Studies Soviet Agriculture J 2
Briefs: Flights to Djibouti J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Castro Speech at Havana Celebrations Reported K 1
Coup Attempt in Suriname; Situation 'Tense' K 2
    Government Resigns K 2
    CIA Involvement K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Politburo Meets, Examines Workers' Letters R 1
    Instructions Issued R 1
Human Rights Day Celebrated in Moscow 10 Dec R 3
    AFP: Demonstrators Arrested R 3
PRAVDA on Responsibilities, Failings of Cadres [6 Dec] R 4
Mari ASSR Minister Fired Following Criticism R 5
        [IZVESTIYA 28 Nov]
Komsomol Paper Profiles New First Secretary R 5
        [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 8 Dec]
Proceedings of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Reported R 6
    First Day Proceedings [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Dec] R 6
    Final Day Proceedings [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 2 Dec] R 7

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Salyut-7--Soyuz T-5 Space Flight Ends 10 Dec U 1
    TASS Announcement U 1
    Party-Government Greetings U 3
    Government Honors Cosmonauts U 4
    Cosmonauts in Good Health U 4
    Search-and-Rescue Operation U 5
Aleksandrov Addresses USSR Academy of Sciences U 6

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Military Leaders Sign Colonel's Obituary [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Nov] V 1
Gen Melekhin on Strategic Rocket Forces Day [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 18 Nov] V 1
Komsomol Meeting Marks Rocket Forces, Artillery Day [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Nov] V 2
Yepishev Addresses Odessa MD Party Aktiv [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Nov] V 3
General Petrov Attends Infantry Weapon Trials [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Nov] V 3
Briefs: Air Force Marshal's Award V 3

U.S. LEGISLATORS WEIGH MX ISSUE, PEACE MOVEMENT

Pressure on Senators

LD111846 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast; Farid Seyful-Mulyukov commentary]

[Text] Good day, comrades. The voices of the members of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives on Capitol Hill, who expressed opposition to the allocation of almost $1 billion for the production of the first five MX missiles, rang out with distrust and doubt. The results of this voting are now being carefully analyzed in America and West Europe. As yet it is not a question of a defeat for Reagan's program of deploying the new intercontinental missiles; it is a question of a change occurring in the attitudes of American legislators. They are being forced to take account of the increasingly strong national campaign for freezing nuclear arsenals.

After its failure in the House of Representatives the White House has started an offensive in the Senate. The President and his closest aides are personally phoning Senators to persuade them to vote for the MX program. Reagan is intimidating the U.S. people with the statement that unless these missiles become part of the U.S. arsenal a window of vulnerability is opening up for the country. The U.S. Senate is not enraptured over the MX program, the CBS television company reports. Certain doubts about this program are also being expressed by influential officials in the Pentagon. Three out of the five top U.S. military chiefs are objecting to the plans to deploy these missiles in a dense pack formation.

Whether it is a question of voting against fresh financial outlay on the arms race or of a dispute over the technical details of the MX program, the important thing is that Washington's unprecedented militarist preparations are encountering obstacles in the United States itself. Reflecting this mood, Senator Patrick Leahy has written in THE WASHINGTON POST that in order to justify the need for the deployment of the MX missiles Reagan is doing the U.S. public a disservice by distorting reality. The senator said that a nuclear balance now exists and it is time to halt.

This is precisely what the Soviet Union is appealing for. The replies by Comrade Ustinov, USSR defense minister, to a TASS correspondent's questions showed quite clearly who in reality is initiating the arms race. Deployment of the MX missiles in the United States and of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe will create a grave threat to peace and upset the military balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In these conditions the Soviet Union is drawing the appropriate conclusions.

At the same time, as the West German UNSERE ZEIT writes, for example Marshal Ustinov's replies testify to the Soviet Union's invariable striving to use every possibility to curb the arms race and to reduce armaments on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. The broad circles of the world public have assessed the USSR defense minister's replies as a serious warning to Washington and a call to seek a basis acceptable to both sides for solving the most complex problems and first and foremost the problem of curbing the arms race. The Soviet Union is against military rivalry. For this reason Comrade Ustinov emphasized that we indeed call upon the United States to renounce its plans for building up nuclear armaments and upsetting the existing balance of forces.

'Budget Deficit or Defense'

LD111828 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, 11 Dec (TASS) -- U.S. President Reagan has begun a campaign of putting desperate pressure on Congress in order to ensure at all costs that funds are provided for producing the latest first strike weapons: the MX intercontinental ballistic nuclear missiles.

In an attempt to soften the blow struck against him by the House of Representatives which refused to finance the start of production and deployment of these missiles he invited a large group of journalists to the White House with a view to using them to put pressure on the U.S. public and legislators. Reagan has resorted to a practice well-tested by the current administration: direct falsification of the fact. Twisting and turning in order to conceal the real state of affairs, he asserted that "the need for the new missile has already been obvious for some time now" and that in order to guarantee "strong and reliable defense it is absolutely necessary that there is a vote right now for providing the funds for them."

In asserting that the deployment of the MX missiles would promote arms control in spite of the obvious, the White House chief went as far as to state: "A vote against MX today is a vote against arms control tomorrow." He let it be clearly understood that his administration will not scrimp on the arms race despite the huge state budget deficit which may reach the astronomical figure of $170-$180 billion. "If the question is put in that way -- budget deficit or defense -- then I am for defense," stated the President.

Reagan will strive at any price to impse on the United States and the entire world a concentration of means to nuclear destruction. In order to achieve this, all means are good ones in his view. So, in order to get his own way in the Senate, which in the very near future will have to examine the issue of the MX missiles, he spent all of yesterday phoning senators and even met two of them in order to wrench out of them support for his plans.

To make his tactic of "arm twisting" more effective Reagan has flung into the fray virtually all his closest advisers whose opinion carries any weight at all in the capital. In particular, he met E. Rowny, chief of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic weapons. The latter, in a conversation with correspondents after the meeting, did not conceal that he intends to become actively involved in the administration's lobbying campaign to bring the senators around.

His first contribution was an openly false statement that the decision of the President to deploy the MX missiles in a dense pack is allegedly "in accordance with existing SALT agreements." Many U.S. political figures, including supporters of Reagan's militarist course, admit that the plans to deploy MX are a direct violation of Soviet-U.S. agreements. Rowny resorted to open blackmail threatening that if Congress rejects MX the administration will be forced to "review" its attitude toward the Geneva talks which, as he asserts, will be severely damaged. Thus he has demonstrated with all evidence once again that the administration plans to conduct the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic weapons "from a position of strength" and that its real aim is to smash the currently existing military balance and to achieve superiority over the USSR.

W. EUROPEANS SEEN AS U.S. NUCLEAR 'HOSTAGES'

LD111034 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 11 Dec 82

["West Europeans Are the Hostages of the USA" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- The stark reality is that new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe will be fully in the hands of the U.S. military command, Vladimir Katin, political news analyst of SELSKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE), writes in the newspaper today.

"The duty of the U.S. command is to execute the decisions from high-ups or even take them independently without the knowledge of the governments of the countries in the territories of which the missiles are to be installed".

So, the West European countries become, to put it bluntly, hostages in a U.S. nuclear venture, the author points out. This is, incidentally, what De Gaulle warned his country about at one time. He considered the result of participation in NATO, where the USA is in command, may easily be that West European states, contrary to their will, would be drawn into a war. Upon arriving at this conclusion, he took France out of NATO's military structure.

"At present the danger of being drawn into a war at Washington's whim has overhung Europe again, and maybe like never before".

The article points out that NATO actively engages in preparing and manipulating Europe for becoming a theatre of operation a scenario for which has been written by U.S. generals. "According to that scenario, as they naively believe," the news analyst emphasizes, "the territory of the United States itself will not be exposed to retaliatory strikes. Such strikes, by the logic of U.S. strategists, would be directed against those countries from where they intend to launch missiles against the Soviet Union. By having decided to sacrifice NATO member-countries, Washington expects to survive at their expense. Such is the lot which the USA assigns to its allies: By exposing them to a retaliatory strike the USA thinks that it would be able to square accounts with the Soviet Union".

COUNTERMEASURES ON MISSILE ISSUE WARNED

DW091325 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, on 9-10 December the next NATO Council meeting on the foreign ministers level will be held in Brussels. This will wind up the so-called Atlantic decade of consultations by the Atlantic pact's military political organs. Our commentator Viktor Shlenov comments on this:

Proceeding from the results of consultations held by the member countries' defense ministers and military experts the NATO Council intends to confirm the bloc's militaristic programs which are aimed at a further stepping up of the arms race. The NATO leaders seek to accelerate preparations for the stationing of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe. What was decided was the strengthening of conventional armed forces as well as the purchase, development and perfectioning of combat technology.

The North Atlantic strategists are seeking to justify their preparations for war by pointing to the Soviet threat. It is being maintained that the Soviet Union has attained military superiority in the field of medium-range weapons in Europe. Such allegations, however, are not in line with realities. As was stated by Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov in his TASS interview, rough parity has existed for many years now in those nuclear weapons in Europe. Each side disposes of about 1,000 of such carrier means. As to the number of nuclear warheads, which are heading for their target at the same time — and this is a very substantial characteristic — NATO already has a one and a half preponderance.

Washington resorts to a simple trick so as to prove the alleged Soviet superiority. Only the land-based medium-range missiles are counted. It is a fact that the United States for the time being has not stationed any missiles of this type yet in Europe. But American aircraft equipped with atom bombs and missiles are stationed at air bases in Britain, Turkey and in other countries. In the Mediterranean and other oceans adjacent to Europe American aircraft carriers with such aircraft aboard are cruising constantly.

Finally, Britain and France, the allies of the United States and NATO members, also posses land- and sea-based missiles, which are in a position of launching nuclear strikes against the Soviet Union up to the Urals. In was precisely in response to this threatening concentration of nuclear weapons close to its borders that the Soviet Union was compelled to station its medium-range systems in the European part of the country. This is how approximate nuclear parity was achieved.

With its so-called zero variant Washington demands that the Soviet Union remove its medium-range missiles. But the forward-based U.S. systems remain untouched according to the American Administration's logic. It is quite obvious that the United States intends to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. NATO's new program of the arms race must be assessed as nothing but a program of preparation for nuclear war, in which West Europe is attributed the role of a starting place for an onslaught on the sociliast countries.

These dangerous considerations were confirmed rather frankly these days by General Rogers, NATO supreme commander, who stated that NATO reserved the right of being the first to deploy nuclear weapons.

American politicians and military men maintain that the stationing of the Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in five countries of Western Europe allegedly would strengthen the security of the West European countries. With this allegation, however, the West Europeans are being deceived, for exactly the opposite is the case: Nuclear threat for Europe increases, because a Pershing II missile needs only 6 minutes to reach its target. Under the conditions of the extremely short period of warning a nuclear retaliation strike remains the sole possibility. There is no other alternative.

In the view of Soviet military experts the counterstrike will be targeted not only on American starting installations but also against the headquarters, communication centers and arsenals, a large number of which are stationed close to the densely populated areas in Western Europe. One also must keep in mind the possibility of an accidental nuclear conflict caused either by the mistakes of those people who are sitting at the starting (?desk) of the American Euromissiles or simply by a technical mistake.

The apocalyptic perspective of a nuclear catastrophe of course causes great uneasiness in Europe. Millions of people of the most different political views and convictions are struggling against the stationing of the new American missiles. "No to nuclear death!": This is the slogan of dozens of manifestations in the West European countries. The municipalities of a large number of cities in Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany have declared their cities nuclear-free zones. Also, the leaders of many bourgeois parties and reasonably thinking statesmen, as for instance Andreas Papandreou, the prime minister of Greece, are opposed to the stationiong of new American missiles in Europe. The Danish parliament refused the allocation of funds for the stationing of new American missiles in West Europe.

The overwhelming majority of Europeans rightly considers the U.S. and NATO's unreasonable policy the source of the nuclear threat. After all, the USSR has solemnly pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It has stopped the stationing of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country and even reduced its number. Our country is ready to do everything possible so as to ward off the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

If [words indistinct] irrespective of all these gestures of good will NATO will station roughly 600 missiles close to the Soviet borders, then the Soviet Union will be compelled to draw the corresponding conclusions in view of the prospect of the [word indistinct] real threats emanating for our country.

FRG VIEWS ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT EXAMINED

PM080901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "FRG: Time Waits Not"]

[Text] Bonn, December -- "In the event of a conflict we will have to be very quick to use nuclear weapons." This statement made by American General Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, to Hamburg journalists recently created a furor in the FRG, as well as throughout West Europe. The general tried to account for NATO's orientation toward the "very quick" use of nuclear weapons on European soil by referring to the alleged fact that there are "too few" soldiers, tanks and guns under his command.

The statement displeased the general's colleagues in the North Atlantic bloc: Such frankness, in their opinion, does not become the person who heads the alliance's armed forces. For its leaders only reiterate that they stand guard over peace, and the American nuclear weapons in West Europe are meant only to "deter the enemy," not to be used at all.

Stormy indignation and profound alarm -- this was the reaction in West European countries, and in the FRG above all. Since Rogers intends, the West German publicist H. Nannen wrote, to wage war not in Australia or New Zealand but on German soil, "this will mean none other than the destruction of our people."

Such statements are no exaggeration. The military-strategic doctrine of the North Atlantic bloc, in which a dominant role is allocated to the Bonn Bundeswehr, proceeds from the intention of using nuclear weapons. It is no coincidence, as the weekly DER SPIEGEL pointed out, citing the account of a West German officer at NATO Headquarters, that the annual headquarters exercises always end with a requirement to inflict a nuclear strike on the "enemy" and then with the "strike" itself.

The deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe is to be a decisive stage in creating the potential for waging nuclear war there. It is planned to start implementing this death-dealing plan at the end of 1983. By that time the installation of 108 Pershing II missiles and 96 cruise misiles is to begin on the territory of certain other U.S. NATO allies into launch pads for new nuclear missile weapons, although far from all of them are prepared voluntarily to begin realizing that very dangerous decision.

Many people in West Europe now realize that by deploying first-strike weapons on its allies' territory the United States is exposing them to a nuclear counterstrike in the knowledge that it will itself be able to sit things out on the other side of the ocean. "We must not entertain the illusion that the Federal Republic can be defended with the help of missiles," the magazine STERN wrote. "...No American President will sacrifice New York for Luebeck."

It is true that the champions of "arms upgrading" -- and the new FRG Government has already found time to confirm its allegiance to that NATO decision, including during the recent visits to Washington by Federal Chancellor H. Kohl and Defense Minister M. Woerner -- are trying to calm the alarmed West German population by saying that the missile deployment will begin "only" at the end of next year and only if by that time the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons have not produced any results. Of course, perplexity is aroused by the very stance of making FRG security dependent on the good will of the United States, that is, a power whose declared aim is the deployment of missiles. In addition, there are many indications which increase suspicions that the American Administration looks on the talks as a cover for its superarmament plans.

Attention has been drawn here to a statement which P. Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, made at the end of October this year. Placing the emphasis to his own liking, he said: "The 'dual decision' means that arms upgrading and, perhaps, talks will be conducted." For his part, the new FRG Defense Minister Woerner, who recently visited Washington, "untied the hands" of the Americans by declaring that the Geneva talks can continue even after the missile deployment has begun. This change of sequence has elicited sharp criticism from the country's eminent politicians and from representatives of the peace-loving public. Such an approach, they believe, enables the American side to treat the talks lightly, since it receives the "right" to deploy missiles in any case. K. Voigt, the expert on foreign policy questions of the Bundestag faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], warned in this connection that, if not only the preparation of the infrastructure for the deployment of missiles begins in the FRG before the end of the Geneva talks but parts of the new weapons also begin to arrive, this will meet with "the SPD's resolute resistance."

It seems that it is finally beginning to be realized among Social Democrats and, above all, in the circles of the party's leadership what dangerous consequences could result from the consent which they gave to the missile deployment in 1979. H.-J. Vogel, SPD candidate for the chancellorship, recently declared, for example, in conversation with journalists, that the Kohl government "puts the principal emphasis on the part of the dual decision concerning arms upgrading; we put the emphasis on the part relating to talks."

Meanwhile, the mass movement against the depoyment of medium-range American nuclear missiles is assuming a new scale. Some 3 million West German citizens have already signed the Krefeld Appeal, which demands that the Federal Government retract its agreement to the deployment of Pershing II's and cruise missiles.

The Pentagon's intention to turn the FRG into the chief launch site for American nuclear missiles has become the object of broad debate in the country. The debate is resulting in the anti-European essence of the NATO missile decision being revealed to an ever increasing degree. It appears as something "purely American," meeting U.S. expansionist aims and its intention to destroy the approximate equality of forces that exists in the world and in Europe, to achieve military superiority and prepare for war "in a theater of military operations" as far as possible from American soil.

The Soviet peace initiatives show West Germans that, despite all the slander against the USSR, it in fact seeks to halt the arms race and the growth of the danger of war in Europe. A truly tremendous response was elicited in the FRG by the important initiative which the USSR put forward in mid-June by unilaterally making a solemn promise not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. That decision of the Soviet Union's has become a constant positive factor in the struggle to prevent nuclear catastrophe. The idea is becoming established in people's heads that a tall barrier will be erected in the way of nuclear war if the United States does likewise. Evaluating highly the Soviet Union's peace-loving step, retired Bundeswehr General H. Bastian, one of the initiators of the Krefeld Appeal, said: "It would be desirable for NATO also to make such a statement and adopt an equally solemn pledge."

As 1983 approaches, which is when the United States plans to begin deploying its missiles, more and more West Germans are coming to the conclusion that Europeans must not allow themselves to be made U.S. nuclear hostages. "It cannot be denied," SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG wrote, "that resistance to new weapons is growing...." "The closer the time to deploy (the missiles), the more noticeable the agitation and the greater the number of people expressing readiness to take to the streets and to create a united front against the threat which, in the event of a conflict, will not make any distinction between the supporters of one party or another and to repulse which every person is needed.

"There is still time to do something, but that time is very limited" -- the alarm is sounded by the journal BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK.

The FRG Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation has adopted a statement "Against nuclear missiles and the danger of war! Make resistance invincible!"

The German Communist Party, the only organized political force in the country which right from the start has come out consistently and decisively against American nuclear missiles on West German soil and for the continuation of the policy of detente and international cooperation, participates in the antiwar movement with extraordinary vigor. Trade union organizations have become more active. With just one vote against, the recent congress of the construction workers' trade union adopted a resolution on behalf of its 600,000 members calling on the government to reject the deployment of American nuclear missile weapons on West German soil.

Voices are being heard increasingly frequently in the country demanding that now a city, now a community, now an entire land be proclaimed a nuclear-free zone, that is, to do what the city assembly of Frankfurt am Main did as long ago as 10 April 1958, when it closed the city's territory to the storage, transportation and production of nuclear weapons. The antimissile movement is spreading. This has been graphically proved by the demonstrations which have swept over practically the whole country in recent months. Demonstrations have taken place in Koblenz, Bonn, Hannover, Oberhausen and other cities within the framework of the "Peace Week 82."

Time waits not. Nor is the United States being slow, for, as the local press reports, it has already begun preparatory work connected with the upcoming deployment of Pershing II's and cruise missiles. If the healthy forces of the FRG, as well as all West Europe, are able to say a firm and decisive "no" to the champions of arms upgrading, then this means that a resolute "yes" will be said to a Europe of peace and international cooperation.

DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS REMAIN PRIORITY UN ISSUE

Matyash Comment

LD042146 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 4 Dec 82

["Disarmament Problems in the Focus of Attention" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The main problems facing the world community of nations are those of diverting the threat of nuclear war and of curbing the arms race. The agenda of the current 37th session of the U.S. General Assembly is packed, as never before, with topical international issues, the most important place among which is occupied by the disarmament problem.

This has been confirmed with fresh force by the adoption by the First Commttee of the U.N. General Assembly (political and security issues, including disarmament) of more than 60 resolutions devoted to outlining effective measures to put an end to the arms race. The session of the U.N. General Assembly, which is drawing to a close, is starting voting on the above-said issues. Most of the resolutions have been put forward on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which are actively, purposefully and consistently fighting for the prevention of war. The resolutions have mirrored the foreign policy of the Soviet state directed at curbing the race of arms, above all nuclear arms, at disarmament. This is a course for firmly establishing in international relations the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and of their cooperation, at ensuring the security of all countries and peoples.

Mankind is sick and tired of sitting on mountains of weapons. Every minute more than one million dollars are spent on military preparations in the world. Presidently, according to the estimates of U.N. experts, the sum total of the world's military spendings has reached 600 billion dollars a year. These figures are cited in a report recently issued by the American arms control association.

On top of the list of the countries, which appropriate the biggest sums on the arms race, are the USA, Britain, France and the FRG. In the 1983 fiscal year alone, the United States will spend on militaristic purposes more than 263 billion dollars, and in the course of the forthcoming five years the Reagan administration has planned to earmark a total of 1.6 trillion dollars for the Pentagon.

The most expenceive ever arms race, the report of the American organization points out, has resulted in a growing threat of a nuclear catastrophe, which may destroy every living thing on earth.

Now that the states have stockpiled enormous weapons arsenals of immense destructive force, tremendous significance attaches, as is pointed out at the U.N. forum, to the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This Soviet political move of exceptional significance is evaluated among the U.S. circles as an important step towards peace, towards preventing the threat of a nuclear conflagration. If this move is followed by similar moves by the other nuclear powers, the whole military-political situation in the world will radically change for the better.

Many resolutions tabled at the U.N. General Assembly are based on the comprehensive programme for nuclear disarmament, which was put forward by the Soviet Union at the second special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly held in New York last summer. It includes, in particular, such measures as putting an end to the development of new nuclear weapons systems, a gradual reduction of the stockpiles of nuclear weapons, including the means of delivery, total liquidation of nuclear weapons.

The First Committee has declared for an end to all nuclear weapon-tests in all media for ever. In this connection approval has been expressed of the Soviet Union's initiative, which tabled for examination at the current session the important and urgent issue of immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests. The USSR has put forward a specific proposal on drafting and signing a treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests and that talks on that issue at the Disarmament Committee be placed on a practical footing.

To create more favourable conditions for drafting a treaty, the Soviet Union has proposed that all states possessing nuclear weapons should declare a moratorium on all nuclear blasts. Such a moratorium should be in effect until a treaty is concluded.

The delegations of most countries have reaffirmed the need for preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that a strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons equally meets the interest of both nuclear and non-nuclear states, thus contributing to preservation of peace and to security of peoples.

Test Ban Proposal

LD100530 Moscow TASS in English 0502 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 10 TASS — The vote at a plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on a number of resolutions drawn up and endorsed by the First Committee (political and security, including the regulation of armaments) has marked a genuine triumph of the consistent peace-loving policy of the USSR in the international arena, demonstrating broadly-based support to the constructive Soviet peace initiatives.

The assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes the resolution on an immediate termination and prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, which had been submitted to the current, 37th session by the Soviet Union. This document of exceptional significance expresses profound concern over the continued nuclear arms race and the increasing danger of nuclear war. The community of nations expressed its conviction that the termination of nuclear weapons tests by all states in all media without delay and the prohibition of such tests in the future would represent a serious obstacle to the development of new types and systems of nuclear weapons.

A total of 115 delegations voted in favor of the resolution. Only five countries, including the United States, voted against it.

Delegate's View

PM081123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Strengthen Trust. Socialist States Advocate Practical Measures To Deepen Detente"]

[Excerpts] New York, 2 Dec — The socialist community countries call for the efforts of the world community of nations to be stepped up in the cause of strengthening peace. Practical measures to deepen detente and remove the threat of war are particularly urgent under the conditions of increasing international tension.

This is pointed out by the socialist states' representatives on the UN General Assembly's First Committee, which is discussing the implementation of the declaration on strengthening international security. This document, adopted at the 25th UN General Assembly session in 1970 on the Soviet Union's initiative, is regarded by the overwhelming majority of states as an important instrument for improving the political climate on the planet.

USSR representative R.S. Ovinnikov described as an overt falsification Washington's allegations that the Soviet Union is striving for nuclear superiority over the United States. He recalled that it is not the USSR but the United States that is trying to change in its favor the approximate equilibrium of strategic forces which exists at present.

The Soviet Union's determination consistently to pursue a policy of peace, detente and international security aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and developing a constructive dialogue among countries constitutes the essence of the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. It remains the Soviet state's fundamental foreign policy document.

ARMS RACE BLAMED FOR U.S. ECONOMIC RECESSION

LD092322 Moscow TASS in English 2209 GMT 9 Dec 82

["In Line With the Interests of the Military-Industrial Complex" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS — TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes: The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress voted to allocate 231.6 billion dollars for specific military programs of the Pentagon in 1983, and the overall military budget for 1983 will make up a staggering 263 billion dollars.

Trying to sell the country a mammoth military buildup in line with the interests of the military industrial complex, the hawks in the House of Representatives even argued that it would help create more jobs and reduce unemployment in the country. This is a blatant lie.

Even according to U.S. experts, each billion dollars spent in the arms industry creates only 75,00 jobs, while the same amount of money could create 100,000 jobs in the building industry, 138,000 jobs in public health and 187,000 jobs in education.

It should be noted that on the whole each billion dollars set aside for the Pentagon "devours" 10,000-14,000 jobs which could be maintained through similar investment into civilian industries. No wonder that over the years that the Reagan administration stayed in office, sharply intensifying the arms race, the number of jobless in the United States grew by more than four million and reached 12 million people.

And where, it is appropriate to ask, is the economic prosperity promised to the United States by the Reagan administration pushing the country to the road of militarisation? On the contrary, such a policy devours huge funds. It has drawn the country into the quagmire of economic recession. In the first half of 1982 industrial production in the United States dropped 8 percent, and by the year's end the number of bankruptcies is to top 16,000 -- the figure unheard of since the years of the Great Depression.

U.S. finances are literally going to pieces under the heavy militarist burden. The federal deficit in the 1982 fiscal year topped 100 billion dollars, and in the current year it will reach an estimated 175 billion dollars. Re-directed into the military sphere, social spending is declining sharply. At the same time domestic demand is declining and the recession is worsening.

It should be noted that there are no bright prospects ahead for the U.S. economy. The country will witness how a staggering 1.6 trillion dollars will be squandered on the insane armaments race in the coming five years.

Both Americans and their allies pay for this relentless militarisation effort. High interest rates naturally accompanying the armaments race cause capital to flow from other countries to the United States. This enables the Reagan administration to finance it wastefulness. Persisting huge deficits threaten fresh rises of the bank credit interest rates in the United States. In a situation like this there is no hope that Western countries will be able to overcome their current economic crisis and reduce unemployment.

The unrestrained militarisation effort spurred by the Reagan administration requires ever new sacrifices. But increasing numbers of people in the United States are unwilling to put up with that.

ANTIWAR CONFERENCES ADDRESS NUCLEAR WAR DANGER

Doctors' Group

PM091625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Nuclear War Must Be Outlawed!"]

[Text] Special responsibility for the destiny of peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe rests with doctors. The all-union conference "Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War" held in Moscow on 6 December reflected the Soviet public's growing activity on this important flank of the peace champions' movement. Docotors, representatives of the USSR Academy of Sciences, activists of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and Soviet and foreign journalists were in the conference hall of the all-union cardiology scientific center.

Academician Ye.I. Chazov, chairman of the Soviet "Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War" Committee, described the committee's activity in his report.

Soviet doctors, he said, consider themselves part of the growing international movement of scientists and doctors who honestly and selflessly serve a single goal: doing everything to prevent the madness of nuclear war and to defend the health and life of all people on earth. The committee and its aktiv are performing a large amount of work to inform the Soviet and international public of the medical consequences of nuclear war. A book has been published, "The Danger of Nuclear War" [Opasnost Yardernoy Voyny], in which Soviet doctors depict the full bitter truth about the possible catastrophe, proceeding from the firm conviction that peace will be more secure if all people of the world, realizing the pernicious global consequences of nuclear war, rise up as a mighty wall in the path of the mounting danger.

Understanding our responsibility for the future of the peoples of the whole world. Academician Ye.I. Chazov continued, 2 years ago a group of Soviet and U.S. medical scientists suggested creating an international movement of physicians for the prevention of nuclear war. It is these doctors, as a professional group with the greatest authority through their devotion in the struggle for human life and the best informed regarding the tragic consequences of nuclear war, who can make a substantial contribution to its prevention. Today national movements of physicians are active in Britain, Hungary, the GDR, the Netherlands, Canada, the USSR, the United States, the FRG, Czechoslovakia and other countries. While delegations from 11 countries took part in the work of the first congress, held in the United States, the second meeting -- in Britain -- assembled representatives of 32 states. This attests that the seeds of truth which we sowed 2 years ago are bearing fruit, and today we are witnessing a mounting antimissile and antinuclear movement throughout the world.

The WHO General Assembly's adoption of a special resolution on the medical consequences of nuclear war, suggesting the creation of an authoritative international committee of scientists and experts for the all-around study and explanation of the threat of thermonuclear war and its possible consequences, should be regarded as a major victory for this movement.

We firmly believe, the speaker said in conclusion, that there is no fatal inevitability of war. We want to keep the world from a new round of the arms race and we are sure that the Western powers and primarily Europe are equally interested in this. The main thing right now is to halt the process of movement toward a new world war and prevent the irreparable. Everyone must struggle for this!

V.M. Falin, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Council for Disarmament and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, delivered a report entitled "Problems of Peace and the Present-Day International Community."

The reason for the aggravation of the international situation, he said, lies not in changes in the foreign policy of the USSR, which is firmly loyal to the course of detente, peace, and equal cooperation among the peoples. Tension is caused by the stance taken by the present U.S. Administration. It has steered a course toward antagonism with the socialist and other states, disregarding international accords reached with U.S. participation in the seventies and aimed at preventing nuclear conflict.

Washington is elaborating various increasingly refined doctrines for waging nuclear war, counting on winning victory in it. The relevant material base is being placed under this doctrine and attempts are being made to instill the idea that even the attainment of victory is possible in such a war. The Soviet side is convinced that there can be no victory in a nuclear conflict. The task consists not in creating more sophisticated missiles as rapidly as possible but in ensuring that nuclear weapons never have their say. Just one nuclear bomb would be the prologue to a global catastrophe.

In conclusion, the speaker expressed the certainty that reason would ultimately prevail in international politics. The growing antimilitary and antimissile movements throughout the world in which doctors of various countries are taking an active part instill additional optimism, he said.

The country's leading doctors delivered detailed reports at the conference tracing all pernicious consequences to mankind of a thermonuclear catastrophe. The reports showed convincingly that the logic of a modern nuclear clash renders ephemeral and calculations of some Western politicians concerning the possibility of restricting a nuclear war within a local framework. New data were cited concerning the results of many years' study of the victims of radiation as a result of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Over 25 years have elapsed, yet the count of the victims of this barbarous act is still not complete. Scientists note instances of acute genetic disorders among the generation born of people subjected to radioactive emmisions. It is not hard to imagine the misfortunes which await mankind if the lessons of Hiroshima are forgotten. In terms of the yield of the bomb which destroyed that Japanese city, the states' arsenals now contain 1 million such bombs.

Doctors studying the various consequences of the effect of the contaminating factors of nuclear war imparted the results of their research at the conference. There was an examination of the medical and social aspects of the arms race and of the genetic and hygiene consequences of nuclear blasts, and statistics were cited on the effects of ionizing radiation. There was also a discussion of the psychological consequences of the arms race and the possibility of medical care after nuclear strikes. The doctors state the bitter truth most harshly and frankly: Under the conditions of nuclear war, modern medicine will be unable to render aid to the millions of victims of a new war.

Those taking part in the conference adopted an appeal to the Soviet Union's medical workers. The Peace Program for the Eighties proclaimed by the USSR, the document says, outlines a constructive, realistic path for eliminating the nuclear danger. Recent evidence of this was the USSR's unilateral undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. Under present conditions nuclear war, if any political madman were to decide to unleash it, would become a global catastrophe. On the basis of professional knowledge of the medical consequences of the use of nuclear weapons we state with full responsibility: There can be no victors in such a war, for all mankind will be its victim. Those taking part in the all-union conference urged all doctors and all medical workers of the Soviet Union to actively support efforts aimed at the immediate cessation of the arms race and the transfer to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament measures.

The all-union conference of Soviet doctors adopted a reply to the appeal of the second international "World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" congress to European doctors. The anxiety voiced by the congress for the destiny of peace is our anxiety, the document says.

Nuclear war would be an immense tragedy. It could prove not only a catastrophe for human civilization but also the end of any life on earth. Anyone who asserts the opposite, who believes that the peoples could survive even a war of this kind and continue to exist on the ruins it had left, is engaging in deception dictated by incompetence or irresponsibility.

We welcome the UN General Assembly's declaration of preventing a nuclear catastrophe which proclaimed the first use of nuclear weapons a very grave crime against humanity. Nuclear war must be outlawed and nuclear weapons destroyed before they destroy the world.

We Soviet doctors support the peace initiatives aimed at preventing a world nuclear conflagration and curbing the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race.

We know that our country threatens no one and does not intend to attack anyone. It has adopted the historic undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. We are sure that, if the other nuclear powers follow this good example, a major step will have been taken toward eliminating the danger of nuclear war.

We join in your call to take specific action to prevent nuclear war, the participants in the all-union conference said in their reply. Millions of Soviet people are familiarizing themselves extensively and regularly with truthful information about the problem of preventing nuclear war and about its possible consequences, including medical consequences. We intend to continue this activity, using the mass media, specialized medical publications, symposiums and conferences. We support the efforts which are being made in this direction by the Soviet "Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War" committee in cooperation with doctors of all countries.

Religious Presidium

PM081435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by V. Kondrashov: "Meeting of Religious Figures"]

[Text] A meeting of members of the Presidium of the world conference "Religious Figures of the World Against the Nuclear Threat," held in the Soviet capital last May, has taken place in Moscow. Those taking part in the meeting, held in accordance with that conference's decision, included religious figures from 13 countries of our planet's five continents, representing such religions as Christianity, Buddhism, Judaism and Islam.

The religious figures' meeting assessed highly the results of the world conference and noted the broad interest displayed in it by the world public.

Those taking part in the meeting expressed special concern in connection with the intensifying nuclear arms race. In the resolution they adopted they expressed the desire to promote nuclear disarmament to the maximum, through halting and banning nuclear weapons tests in all media and freezing the thermonuclear arsenals of the United States and the USSR.

The religious figures adopted an appeal to the leaders of the USSR and the United States to set about as soon as possible the successful completion of the Soviet-U.S. talks now under way in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

An appeal was also sent to the 37th UN General Assembly session calling for the elaboration of effective measures to ensure lasting peace on earth.

In a telegram sent to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium those taking part in the meeting expressed profound condolences at the death of L.I. Brezhnev, the Soviet head of state and an outstanding fighter for peace among the peoples.

U.S. PEACE CAMPAIGNER ASSESSES USSR POLICY

PM091459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Text] New York, 5 Dec -- Various inventions about a "change in the USSR's political course" which have appeared in our press in recent weeks demonstrate the complete ignorance on the part of certain U.S. circles of your country's history, M. (Meyerson), executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, told PRAVDA's correspondent. From the Decree on Peace adopted immediately after the proclamation of Soviet power and the Moscow conference on arms reduction, which 60 years ago submitted a proposal on reducing military spending and the numerical strength of troops, until the present day the Soviet Union has consistently pursued and continues to pursue a policy of peace.

In recent years the USSR has made many constructive proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and strengthening the detente process. One recent one is the historic pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The Reagan administration, my interlocutor went on, has adopted an unprecedented program for stepping up the nuclear arms race, trying to achieve strategic superiority and bring your country to its knees militarily and economically. But as history has shown, it will never succeed in this.

As a counterweight to this highly dangerous course, the antiwar, antinuclear movement is gaining unprecedented scope throughout the world. Last year some 20 million demonstrators took to the streets in Western Europe, Japan, the United States and other states. It is quite obvious that next year an even more staunch, intensive struggle will develop between the forces of peace and the supporters of "cold war." Washington and NATO will continue their attempts to impose Pershings and cruise missiles on the peoples of Western Europe and implement strategic programs like MX and Trident.

You may be sure, M. (Meyerson) said in conclusion, that the most powerful antinuclear movement in U.S. history will step up the struggle against the White House's militarist ambitions.

KONDRASHOV REPORTS ON U.S. FREEZE MOVEMENT

PM061425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Reportage by special correspondent S. Kondrashov: "Worried Americans"]

[Excerpts] San Francisco -- In recent months a public struggle has revolved in California around the proposal to freeze U.S. and USSR nuclear arsenals. Signatures were collected to put this proposal to referendum in a general vote by the state's inhabitants. The signatures were collected. As is well known, matters were not limited to California. In 9 states and 30 counties and cities the nuclear freeze proposal was voted on in the 2 November elections. I recall that the majority of voters in eight states and virtually all those counties and cities voted "for."

According to press estimates, of the 18 million voters who voted in the abovementioned states, cities and counties, 10.8 million voted for a nuclear freeze. That is an impressive majority, particularly if you consider that the Americans were going against their administration's policy. This, it is pointed out, is the biggest referendum ever held in the United States on any issue. But, while it was the biggest, it was still not a nationwide referendum and it does not have binding force for the powers that be. For instance, under the terms of the California vote the state government will notify the U.S. President that the majority of Californians would like to freeze the two powers' nuclear arsenals. But, of course, the White House already knows that. To judge by the official reaction, the results of the nuclear freeze vote have so far failed to make the slightest impression on the administration. On the broader plane, reports citing informed circles say, even given its political losses in the recent elections the White House has no intention of reducing "by one iota" the military expenditure of $1.6 trillion planned for the 5-year period.

But let us return to the supporters of a nuclear freeze. What next? I remember that in August a resolution on freezing the U.S. and USSR nuclear arsenals compiled by Senators Edward Kennedy and Mark Hatfield was rejected in the House of Representatives by 204 votes to 202. In the new congress the lower house looks more liberal. The voters have removed a number of Reagan-type conservatives from it. So in another vote attempt the old freeze resolution could be passed. That would be a heavy blow to the administration. But so far this option has not progressed beyond the realm of suggestions.

The struggle around a nuclear freeze has acquired symbolic importance, becoming an indicator of the correlation of social forces on the question of U.S. nuclear strategy and a barometer of the political climate. But Americans are not satisfied for long with symbols if they fail to result in practical political moves. What next? Having won a considerable victory in the 2 November elections the U.S. antinuclear movement is seeking new questions, new spheres for applying and pooling its efforts, fearing that otherwise its scope will be narrowed and its progress slowed. In particular, if we take Bill (Brokett) [Californian lawyer in favor of a nuclear freeze], he believes that worried San Francisco lawyers will soon divide into two groups. One will continue to engage in antinuclear educational agitation and the other will turn to "political action." In his view today's task consists in turning the success of the nuclear freeze vote into political action. What does he have in mind? A political struggle around the creation of new armaments systems, primarily the MX ICBM, for a change in the administration's position on fundamental questions of nuclear strategy and primarily for the United States to join in with the Soviet call for reunification of the first use of nuclear weapons.

Washington is reluctant to heed the voice of the 10 million Americans who expressed themselves in favor of a nuclear freeze 2 weeks ago. But it is doing everything to muffle that voice, the President himself does not hesitate to use methods of direct intimidation. He resorted to it again at his press conference on 12 November, alleging that "foreign agents" were inciting antinuclear demonstrations in the United States, but without bothering to provide proof because there was none.

Here in San Francisco, in Saint Mary's Church, constructed in a modernist style, a sort of seminar of activists of various groups and organizations was held recently, showing the wide range of people and social trends created by the single idea of vigilance in the fact of the increased threat of nuclear war. The speakers included Harold (Willens), a millionaire businessman from Los Angeles and best known of the organizers of the California nuclear freeze campaign. He called the President's new accusations and insinuations unseemly and called for the struggle to be continued against Washington's two current diseases -- Russophobia (that is, blind hatred of the Soviet Union) and "militarismus."

The antinuclear struggle has many supporters and well-wishers, sometimes unexpected ones. Eugene Newport, mayor of Berkeley, on the other side of San Francisco Bay, told us in a talk that six out of every seven voters in his city approved a nuclear freeze. But Berkeley is not indicative: It is a liberal student city. It is indicative, however, that the major Californian newspapers have adopted the same stance. If you take the whole country, it emerges that a large number of very well known figures who have held major government posts advocate a nuclear freeze. A few days before the elections, Averall Harriman, former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford, former Director William Colby and Paul Warnke, former leader of the U.S. delegation to the SALT II talks, approved this idea in a joint letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES. On the other hand, we cannot fail to see the dangerous obstinacy of people who are in power now and not in in the past. Observer Anthony Lewis writes: "The public opinion advocating the halting of the nuclear arms race must not overlook the following central political fact: Many of Reagan's key advisers want an arms race."

True. They do. That is the danger. That is the source of the Americans' present unprecedented concern and the intensity of the antagonism which had developed on the political stage here.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE

LD121548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 12 Dec 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Boris Andrianov, all-union radio commentator on foreign affairs; with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST international observer]

Disarmament, Ustinov Interview

[Text] [Andrianov] During the last week the world public was able once again to see that the Soviet Union is consistently seeking a firm basis for solving the most complicated issues, in the first place the issue of curbing the arms race. This is evidenced by the answers which Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, gave to some questions put to him by a TASS correspondent. Comrade Ustinov's statement clearly confirms our country's stance in the present serious international situation. We are fighting for peace and against the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe threatening the whole of mankind. We are seeking disarmament persistently and with consistence, as we are calling for an end to the arms race. The peaceful intentions of our country are borne out by practical steps. However our good example is not being reciprocated in the West. On the contrary, new coils in the spiral of the arms race are being twisted there, and chiefly in the United States. In order to justify its actions the Reagan administration is alleging that, as it were, the Soviet Union has military supremacy over the United States, that our country is the initiator of the arms race.

[Volskiy] The USSR minister of defense rejected all these fantasies and firmly opposed the attempts by the Reagan administration to create mistrust toward the stance of the Soviet Union on the issue of disarmament.

[Andrianov] Indeed Comrade Ustinov demonstrated with convincing examples that all allegations about the military supremacy of the USSR over the United States simply do not correspond to reality. But the point of the matter is that Washington has decided to break the parity and disturb the existing balance in the sphere of strategic armaments, and to achieve military supremacy for the United States over the USSR. This is the real crux of the problem. A clearly argued rebuff was given to the U.S. representative, including the master of the White House, in connection with their statements to the effect that allegedly it is the Soviet Union which is pursuing the arms race, not the United States. This is an ineffectual attempt to shift the burden of blame from where it belongs. In the course of more than three decades it is the United States that has been challenging the Soviet Union and imposing the arms race on it. By strengthening its Armed Forces, our country has merely been responding to the military preparations of those who have been posing a threat against us. At the same time the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to the United States that the creation of new systems of mass destruction weapons be renounced. However, all these proposals have remained unanswered although it was a question of reciprocal undertakings.

The point seems to be that those in the West who are imposing the arms race on our country decided they could bleed the Soviet Union dry in this race. But their calculations are futile. We possess all the necessary prerequisites to respond to any challenge, to do everything possible to ensure our own security and the security of our allies.

[Volskiy] Boris Vasiliyevich, indeed the guarantee for such security is the Soviet Union's defense system. But certain Western strategists had the idea of violating it, and by a single stroke no less, though the implementation of the so-called zero solution, the zero option.

[Andrianov] The USSR minister of defense called this zero option a venture lacking in seriousness. Why? Clearly because President Reagan is purposefully deceiving public opinion when he limits the problem to only medium-range missiles, both Soviet and American. He says something like this: Let the Soviet Union dismantle its SS-20 missiles and after that, it is claimed, the United States will not deploy its new nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. But this is only a semblance of parity, insofar as in this case the American forward-based systems present on the continent of Europe will remain unaffected. They include nuclear-weapons-carrying aircraft deployed at airbases in Western Europe, the same kind of aircraft on board American aircraft carriers sailing the seas round Europe, as well as medium-range ballistic missiles based on land and on sea, and bombers of corresponding types which Britain and France possess. So Washington's attempt to impose such a zero solution — if it can be called that — is dictated, again, by this same desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration's entire military program, drawn up under the pretext of the Soviet military threat, is subordinated to that aim. It is for the sake of maintaining this myth that the theses of the so-called lagging behind of the United States in the military sphere, of the superiority of the Soviet Union, and so forth, have been brought into play. Whereas in fact, as Comrade Ustinov emphasized, the USSR has merely been concerned about parity, and has never had any thought of military superiority over the United States. The facts — with which President Reagan has, not for the first time, come into conflict — testify to this.

[Nekrasov] Comrades, I should like to say something about the myths which Boris Vasiliyevich has mentioned here, and examine what one might regard as their origin, so to speak. The myth of the Soviet threat, which Comrade Ustinov replied to with reference to the present specific situation, together with the fabrications about Soviet expansionism, has today become, you might say, a staple dish, reappearing daily on the menu which White House propaganda offers both to the American people and to the whole world public.

But the more malicious — and, I would say, impudent — the tone of transatlantic propaganda becomes, the more obvious it becomes — and this, incidentally, is not just our opinion, but also that of many sensible Western observers — the more obvious it becomes that both the content and the tone of imperialism propaganda is not evidence of the confidence of its inspirers in their rightness, and does not come from a sense of strength, but indicates that common sense is being lost sight of, and points very clearly to the general and progressively increasing weakness of the capitaist system.

Weakness of Capitalism

Well, that weakness, as we all know, begins with the economy. There is no point, I think, in going into detail now about the present economic crisis — it has been discussed many times, both in our press and in the roundtables; . I will just quote the latest figure, which was announced this week: According to official data, the number of unemployed in the United States has reached 12 million, and is thought in progressive circles to be, in fact, already around 20 million. And in the capitalist world generally unemployment is increasing and the outlook for the new year is far from brilliant. In any event, the leaders of the member countries of the European Economic Community, at their meeting in Copenhagen at the end of last week, took a very pessimistic view of the prospects and possibilities for economic recovery and and end to the growth of unemployment in their countries.

Well, one could quote in this connection what THE NEW YORK TIMES said the other day: Economics is the central question of Western security. Another American paper, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, went further and wrote that the Western countries are more worried about the sorry state of their economies and their political inability to do what has to be done than about what the Soviet Union is doing or intends to do. There, in my view, is the explanation for the present wave, the present rising tide, of malicious anti-Soviet propaganda.

Comrades, let us remember what Vladimir Ilich Lenin so wisely pointed out: In capitalist countries the unfamiliarity of the masses of the population with external politics is immeasurably more widespread than ignorance in the domestic sphere. This helps us to understand why the bourgeois propaganda and reactionary politicians of the present time resort so systematically and blatantly to falsifying facts; why they openly lie, banish objective news about the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policy and that of and the other socialist countries from the mass propaganda media; and wail about the Soviet military threat — whether about the versions mentioned by Comrade Ustinov or in the form of all sorts of other fantasies.

MX Missiles

[Andrianov] In his answer to questions from a TASS correspondent USSR Defense Minister Ustinov exposed the Pentagon boss, Weinberger, as a deliberate liar for claiming that President Reagan's dense pack method of stationing MX missiles does not run counter to Soviet-American agreements. No, not only is it contrary to those accords, but it also grossly violates one of the central provisions in Soviet-American accords: It infringes the commitment not to create additional stationary launching installations for intercontinental missiles. This provision is stipulated in the temporary SALT I agreement and in the SALT II treaty. Perhaps the U.S. defense secretary has forgotten that the first item in article four of the SALT II treaty unambigously states that each of the sides undertakes not to begin the construction of additional stationary launching installations for ICBB's. Incidentally, this item was included in the SALT II treaty on the demand of the U.S. delegation. Surely Caspar Weinberger has not forgotten that fact too. Let us not go into all the circumstances guiding Washington at the time in its demands for the inclusion of the aforementioned item in the treaty, let us just say that by an irony of fate the terms of the treaty adopted at the insistence of the U.S. side have now begun to run counter to U.S. deployment plans for the stationary MX missiles in a dense pack basing mode. Washington officials are now having to resort to dodges and deliberate lies. For some reason I find myself recalling the wise proverb that a liar needs a good memory.

[Nekrasov] Mx missiles are weapons that destabilize the general strategic situation. This was stated by Comrade Ustinov, and it must be said that this is also the way that the weapons are being assessed by many people in the United States. In this respect I do not have in mind American peace supporters and participants of the antiwar movement, their view points in this connection are clear and unambiguous and much has been said about them. I was speaking of the assessment being given at present to these weapons also by many American public figures and politicians who are, so to speak, well-intentioned though not involved in the mass demonstrations against the military policy of the Pentagon and the White House, and who include many American legislators. This is vividly shown by the voting last week in the House of Representatives on the issue of appropriations for the production of the MX missiles and their deployment. You will recall that by a majority of 69 votes the members of the House of Representatives voted against the allocation of approximately $1 billion — more precisely, $988 million — for the production of the first five MX missiles in the current financial year.

One hundred and ninety-five representatives of the Democratic Party and 50 Republican congressmen, that is congressmen belonging to the party headed by President Reagan, voted against the allocation. This is undoubtedly an important indicator as to present attitudes in the United States.

In this connection I should like to note two aspects of this voting, or rather of what it reflects. Firstly, about the viewpoint of the congressmen themselves, or rather many of them. They are the people who adopt more realistic positions than their colleagues who continue to support the administration's military programs and they see the dangers both for peace throughout the world and for the United States itself in the course of striving at any cost to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union. They can see that these calculations and this plan are without prospects.

[Volskiy] Perhaps it was indeed their point of view that was recently expressed by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, which is published in Boston. The newspaper said that while military superiority is an alluring slogan, in reality it is fiction.

[Nekrasov] This is quite right. It is, of course, alluring only for reactionary politicians and the military-industrial complex. Here one must give it its due. The newspaper stresses the unrealistic nature of these plans and the impossibility of their realization.

That is, as I said, only one aspect of the matter. A second more substantial aspect is the pressure that is currently being experienced by every congressman. This pressure, which is in favor of halting the arms race, is being exerted by the overwhelming majority of the American public. Let us recall the results of the referendums which were held at the same time as the midterm elections in America and in which the representatives of a whole number of constituencies, and even entire states, voted for a freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

A total of 20 million votes were cast in favor of such policies. It is important to emphasize in this connection that an administration decision on military policy, and consequently on foreign policy, a policy aimed at starting a new and most dangerous stage in the arms race, for the first time did not receive the support of the U.S. Congress. Not surprisingly the vote by the House of Representatives, according to U.S. media reports, enraged the President.

Antinuclear Movement

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, you mentioned that the vote in the House of Representatives was influenced by the antinuclear movement in the United States. The number of participants in this antinuclear movement is increasing daily. Life itself and the undeniable facts make the antinuclear movement arrive at the increasingly clear conclusion that it is precisely the striving toward nuclear supremacy by the United States that serves as the chief cause for the arms race, for the growing danger of a global catastrophe threatening mankind. In this connection I would like to quote the statement made at a San Francisco symposium on nuclear arms by the chairman of the public organization "Californians for Mutual Nuclear Arms Freeze." The U.S. policies, he said, are affected by a most dangerous disease — the desire to solve all problems through military means. This course followed by the Reagan administration is encountering increasingly significant and tangible resistence. Naturally, to say the least, this alarms those who wield power in the United States. For these people the demonstrations against the arms race and for peace are only a manifestation of inadmissible sedition, inadmissible of course in the conditions of the notorious American democracy. The pillars of this so-called democracy to justify the U.S. nuclear arms race, which contains a lethal danger for the American people themselves, have submitted a frankly suicidal slogan: "Better dead than Red."

All those who disagree with this misanthropic call are denounced by Washington as traitors and are not to be tolerated by the United States. Following this peculiar White House logic, it is possible to consider as suspect and traitorous those members of the House of Representatives who voted against the proposed appropriations for deployment of the MX missile system.

NATO Sessions

[Nekrasov] Comrades, this past week just as the week before has been a time for intense NATO sessions. Apparently the results of the meeting of the NATO Council itself -- the supreme ruling body -- will become known at a later date. But various bodies have already held sessions: the Eurogroup, the Nuclear Planning Group, the military committee, and so on. We can talk about what these gatherings have revealed.

[Andrianov] The NATO military bodies met in Brussels last week. The decisions which were adopted confirm that Washington is openly trying to implement a course of military supremacy over the USSR. At the meeting in the Belgian capital the American representatives put strong pressure on their NATO allies in seeking their agreement to allow their countries' territories to be used for the deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles. The point is that at the Brussels session Belgium and Holland confirmed they have not yet made concrete commitments on this issue, leaving the final decision to be made in accordance with the outcome of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. The outcome of these talks in Geneva -- as claimed earlier by NATO leaders -- will determine the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, in accordance with the so-called dual decision. Yet in Brussels, contrary to this same dual decision and without awaiting the results of the Geneva talks, the NATO military bodies approved Washington plan to deploy 572 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the European Continent. In this connection, one cannot overlook, in my view, a most significant step by U.S. General Rogers, supreme commander of the NATO armed forces in Europe. Two weeks ago Rogers informed the U.S. Foreign Relations Committee that in 1983 the Reagan administration intends to increase the number of American troops in Western Europe. Rogers also openly linked this intention to the Washington plan to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe. General Rogers seems to behave as if he has advance knowledge of the outcome of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

Arms Talks

Comrade Ustinov, our country's defense minister, replied in answer to a question by a TASS correspondent: We are increasingly doutbtful of the sincerity and seriousness of U.S. intentions to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement at the talks on medium-range armaments. We are forced to conclude, Comrade Ustinov said, that the American side is using the so-called zero option as a screen at the talks while in actual fact it is proceeding toward a full-scale deployment of its new missiles in Europe.

[Volskiy] Now you, Boris Vasiliyevich, were talking about the NATO sessions. There are two things I would like to add. At those sessions the desire to extend NATO's sphere of action southward -- to be precise, to the Near East and Persian Gulf -- was manifested especially clearly.

It is precisely on NATO's southern flank that particularly great difficulties have begun to arise for that bloc. I am referring to the position of the governments formed by the socialist parties in Greece, and now in Spain.

In this connection it seems to me that all this is interconnected. Why? Because Washington's attempts to spearhead NATO not only against the East, not only against the socialist countries, but also against the south, against the national liberation forces, threatens to accelerate the process of NATO's erosion. Why? Well, it has been said that it is because Spain and Greece have traditionally been closely associated with the Arab world, and condemn Israeli aggression. Remember, for example, the triumphal welcome accorded Yasir 'Arafat in Athens when the Palestinians were evacuated from Beirut. The main point, in my view, is that the very principle on which NATO policy is built has outlived its usefulness -- the principle of settling international problems by force. After all, both in southern Europe, and in North Africa, people are encountering extremely difficult social, economic and all sorts of other problems. These problems demand that countries draw closer together, that peoples and states cooperate and that the Mediterranean become a sea of peace. Instead, there are attempts to drag them into a confrontation which endangers their very existence, and the Mediterranean is being turned into a backwater for the U.S. 6th Fleet.

[Nekrasov] Dmitriy Antonovich, what can you say about the talk of Israel possibly being attached, in one form or another, to NATO?

[Volskiy] Well, it should be said that talks on this have been going on for a long time. However, it is not so simple because the West Europenan countries have an interest in maintaining good relations with the Arab oil-producing states, and they do not want to anger them by direct military cooperation with Israel. Therefore, the Pentagon prefers indirect NATO aid, it is attempting to take the Israeli military machine in tow by using NATO to bind it to the American military machine. Look at the way the Israeli Army is opening a road into the Middle East for the American Army. In 1967, the Israeli troops seized the Sinai; then last spring the Americans took it over from them as part of the so-called multinational force. In the summer, the Israeli interventionists invaded Lebanon -- and were followed by the Americans, who established themselves there, again under the flag of multinational force. The strength of that force is now about to be tripled -- no more, no less! Who makes up that force? None other than the troops of the NATO countries which, to put it bluntly, are providing a cover for the American military pressence. The United States intends to establish an American military protectorate over Lebanon -- not only over Lebanon but over Egypt and, above all, over the Persian Gulf area, where maneuvers by U.S. forces have now included a beach landing in Oman. All of this, of course, is dangerous in itself. However, what is especially dangerous is that here, as we saw, the link with NATO's aggressive policy in Europe is ever more clearly discernible. That is why I think the Soviet proposal that NATO and the Warsaw Pact declare that their activities will not extend to Asia, Africa and Latin America is very timely.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, our proposals for a settlement of the Middle East conflict are also particularly topical now. As was emphasized at the recent meeting of Soviet leaders with an Arab delegation headed by King Husayn of Jordan, these proposals virtually coincide with the principles worked out at the pan-Arab conference in Fes.

[Volskiy] Yes, and on a broader level, there are real opportunities for interaction between the USSR and the Arab countries in achieving a just Middle East settlement.

And not only the Arab countries: Remember that the Soviet Union's initiative on holding an international conference on a Middle East settlement envisages the *participation of all interested countries. The Soviet Union is generally striving* to jointly solve acute international problems by considering the legitimate interests of all states and peoples. They simply cannot be solved in any other way. However, if that is so, it certainly shows the importance of global solidarity between people of good will and cooperation between peace-loving states.

Koivisto Visit

[Andrianov] You are absolutely right. Therefore, Dimtriy Antonovich, to conclude our roundtable, I would like to dwell on one of the week's events which will definitely occupy a worthy place in the history of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. Four days ago, as you know, the first stage of the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine entered service ahead of schedule. It is being built in cooperation with Finnish firms. President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland arrived in Kostomuksha for the celebrations to mark the start-up of the enterprise's first stage. At the Soviet-Finnish border he was welcomed by Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Speaking at the celebrations in Kostomuksha, the Soviet Government head stated that during the present conditions of a complex and dangerous international situation, the example of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Finland goes far beyond the framework of bilateral relations in its significance. We in the Soviet Union, Comrade Tikhonov noted, proceed from the principle that states should direct their resources to creative ends and to the service of peaceful cooperation -- not to military opposition and confrontation. They should seek and find ways to strengthen peace and mutual understanding. The Soviet Union is deeply convinced that the policy of relaxing tension needs to be defended, developed and deepened; this accords with the interests of all mankind and the interests of all peoples and states. Without such a policy, it is impossible to preserve life on our planet.

Our broadcast has come to its end. All its participants thank you for your attention, esteemed comrade listeners. Until we meet again; all the best to you!

TASS ANNOUNCEMENT ON NAVIGATION RESTRICTIONS END

LD120956 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 12 Dec 82

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- In view of the accomplishment of the planned launchings of booster rockets, TASS is authorised to state that the Pacific-Ocean areas, each limited with a circumference with a radius of 60 nautical miles with the centers having the coordinates of 29 degrees 20 minutes north and 176 degrees 00 minutes east, 23 degrees 50 minutes north and 177 degrees 00 minutes east, announced on December 9, 1982, are free for navigation and flights of planes from December 13, 1982.

UN RESOLUTION ON PEACEFUL USE OF SPACE

LD110650 Moscow TASS in English 0552 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 11 TASS -- Outer space must serve peace. The arms race should not be allowed to spread over to outer space. This has been stated by the participants in a plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly, who adopted a resolution "International Cooperation in the Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes".

The resolution expresses profound conviction as to mankind's general interest in promoting space research and peaceful uses of outer space. The document again reaffirms the importance of international cooperation in the elaboration of legal norms for the development and maintenance of space research and peaceful uses of outer space.

PONOMAREV SPEECH TO FOREIGN AMITY GROUPS

PM061135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Name of Peace and Progress. Meeting of Representatives of Foreign Societies for Friendship With the USSR and of the Soviet Public"]

[Text] The international meeting of representatives of foreign societies for friendship with the Soviet Union and of the Soviet public devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation continued in Moscow on 24 November.

B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out in his speech that this meeting is taking place on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The formation of the Soviet multinational state signified the creation for the first time in history of an alliance of nations which taught them to live and work on the principles of full equality of rights, socialist internationalism, friendship and fraternal mutual assistance. Expressing the will of all the Soviet Union's peoples, our state also pursues a totally new, socialist foreign policy in the international arena. Its principled foundations were laid by the great Lenin. This policy may with good reason be called a strategy of peace. Its chief aim is to rid mankind of wars.

During the days of mourning when we took our leave of L.I. Brezhnev, the speaker said, more than 150 high-level delegations from more than 100 socialist, liberated and capitalist countries and from communist and revolutionary-democratic parties arrived in Moscow to pay a tribute of respect to the deceased leader of our party and state. Such wide foreign representation in Moscow is a historic demonstration to the whole world of the tremendous international prestige of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Essentially and objectively, it is recognition of the peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy, although imperialist propaganda falsely maintains that there is a "Soviet military threat." The speech of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CBSU Central Committee, at the last CPSU Central Committee plenum, the decisions of that plenum and the work of the latest USSR Supreme Soviet session have once again demonstrated to the whole world that in both domestic and foreign policy our party and the Soviet state will continue to take firmly the Leninist course defined by the 23d-26th CPSU Congresses and pursued during L.I. Brezhnev's life.

The CPSU's foreign policy course, expressing the Soviet people's fundamental interests, is aimed at averting the threat of war hanging over all mankind. It is a policy of preventing world war and armed conflicts, ending the arms race — the nuclear arms race, above all — and securing disarmament, right down to general and complete disarmament. It is a policy of preserving and continuing the detente process, asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in international relations and ensuring strong international security for all countries and peoples backed by just these principles. It is a policy of building a lasting, just, democratic peace on the principles of genuine national independence and sovereignty for all peoples and respect for their inalienable right to choose their own path of development freely and without any external interference or pressure.

Our country has always strictly observed all the international obligations which it has assumed and displayed readiness to resolve all international problems — including, above all, those relating to the reduction and destruction of weapons — around the negotiating table. We have been and still are convinced that this must not be hampered by ideological and other differences that exist in the world.

Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared distinctly and clearly in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum: "The ensuring of lasting peace and the defense of the people's right to independence and social progress are the immutable aims of our foreign policy. In the struggle for these aims the party and state leadership will act in a principled, consistent and considered manner.

"We believe that the difficulties and tension characterizing the international situation today can and must be overcome. Mankind cannot endlessly tolerate the arms race and wars unless it wants to gamble with its future. The CPSU is opposed to seeing the argument of ideas turn into a confrontation between states and people, and weapons and the readiness to resort to them become a measure of the potential of social systems.

"Imperialism's aggressive intrigues force us, together with the fraternal socialist states, to be concerned — and seriously concerned -- about maintaining our defense capability at the proper level. But, as Leonid Ilich repeatedly emphasized, military rivalry is not our choice. A world without weapons — that is socialism's ideal."

The Soviet Union's love of peace is not a weakness, B.N. Ponomarev emphasized. We will know that you cannot get peace from the imperialists by simply asking for it. It can be championed only by struggling hard for it, by frustrating the aggressive plans of its enemies and maintaining our defense capability at the proper level. Our party's leadership considered it necessary to remind people of this once again quite recently precisely because the situation in the international arena still remains extremely acute, complex and uneasy.

The chief reason for this is the policy of certain circles of the U.S. ruling class which are seeking to destroy at any price the strategic equilibrium which has taken shape in the international arena, to achieve military superiority and, having secured it, to try to subordinate the further course of history to the interests of American imperialism with the help of a policy "from a position of strength." This is not simply an unrealistic policy. In our "nuclear age" it is a foolhardy and dangerous policy capable of casting mankind down into the nuclear abyss. The strategy of confrontation, of fueling tension and of the arms race is linked in a very direct way with the antipopular, antidemocratic, reactionary policy of groups opposed both to peace and to social progress. All this finds generalized expression in the so-called "crusade against communism" proclaimed by Reagan.

We value highly, B.N. Ponomarev declared, the selfless and disinterested work of all foreign friends of the motherland of October, the motherland of Lenin. The very existence of societies for friendship with the first country of socialism is a noteworthy feature of our epoch. Their activity imparts tangible, concrete forms to the natural desire of thousands upon thousands of people to grasp the truth about Soviet reality and to develop ties and all kinds of contacts with Soviet people.

We are grateful to our foreign friends for what they are doing in the name of the triumph of this truth. It is a great mission to convey the truth to people. Sow what is reasonable, good and eternal, and the Soviet people will say a cordial thank-you to you!

7 Our Soviet reality is an inexhaustible source of real, incontrovertible evidence of the Soviet people's great achievements and the socialist system's great advantages. Of course, we have our problems and difficulties, of which we speak openly. But they must be seen against the background of innumerable real facts reflecting the main direction in our country's onward development. The Soviet economy is growing steadily—year by year. It does not know the slumps and crises in whose viselike grip the economy of capitalism is now writhing, bringing unemployment, high prices and other calamities to millions of working people. On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation all the Soviet republics are displaying the impressive economic and social achievements.

The rapid burgeoning of their national cultures is in evidence. This is a true victory parade for Lenin's nationalities policy.

The recent USSR Supreme Soviet session examined and adopted the USSR Economic and Social Development Plan for 1983 and approved our country's State Budget for next year. Over and over again the Soviet Union tells the whole world that all its programs are aimed at peaceful, creative construction and at further raising the Soviet people's living standards. This is one of the best proofs that there is no "Soviet military threat" either to the West or to the East about which imperialist propaganda trumpets. It is one of the best proofs that our foreign policy course is a consistent policy of peace and cooperation with all states. The Soviet party and state leadership is ready for a dialogue in the name of peace with all governments and political forces that display similar desires.

All we Soviet people, B.N. Ponomarev said in conclusion, are pleased to be aware that our friends abroad are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation together with us. Our people have always responded to friendship with strong and lasting friendship. Soviet people, true to the great Lenin's international behests, will continue to travel unitedly and unswervingly the Leninist path leading to fraternal cooperation among all peoples in the name of peace and social progress.

Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, delivered the report "The Formation of the USSR and Its Role in Developing the Foreign Public Movement for Friendship Among Peoples, World Peace and Disarmament and Against the Threat of Thermonuclear War."

V.P. Osnach, chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Hero of Socialist Labor T.M. Zakharova, operator at Leningrad's laminated plastics plant, said that the past 60 years have been marked by the rapid socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union and each of the Soviet republics.

E. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society; (F. Gambier), member of the Presidential Council of the France-USSR Society; Nguyen Vinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, and T. Matsumae, vice president of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, spoke of the worldwide historic significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution and told how the Soviet state's anniversary is being celebrated in their countries.

Representatives of the Soviet and foreign public participated in the work of the commissions "The People's Struggle for Peace, Against the Danger of War, for the Relaxation of Tension and All-around Cooperation Among States" and "The Role of the Movement for Friendship and Solidarity Among Peoples in the Struggle for National Liberation, Social Progress and Socialism, for the Achievement of Political and Economic Independence and for Equitable Cooperation."

It was pointed out during an exchange of opinions that the situation in the world remains difficult and complex today. The forces of imperialism are continuing to fuel tension in relations among peoples and states and to intensify the threat to peace. Obsessed by the foolhardy desire for military superiority over the socialist countries, they are continuing to whip up the arms race, whose every step increases the danger of war. The creation of an atmosphere of trust among states, which is so essential for lasting peace, requires the peoples to know and understand each other increasingly well. This is becoming still more important in the present international situation. The role of mass organizations is a great one in precisely this sphere. And the recent years provide especially weighty grounds for speaking of this constructive significance of public, people's democracy and of the inestimable role of the public in preserving the spirit and potential of detente, the speakers emphasized.

On 25 November the meeting completed its work. Eminent public figures from almost 90 countries and emissaries of a number of international organizations spent 3 days exchanging experience of work on familiarizing the public of their countries with the achievements of the multinational Soviet state. They discussed a wide range of questions of public involvement in the struggle for peace, for the removal of the danger of nuclear war and for detente.

The creation of the world's first multinational worker-peasant state was an example of the just resolution of the nationalities question. This was pointed out by R. Rodriguez Crus, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples; Sakhr Abu Nizar, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Society; T. Dragoycheva, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; the writer J. Aldridge, member of the Executive Committee of the Society for Cultural Relations With the USSR (Britain); G. Weber, vice president of the Federation of FRG-USSR Societies; Domingos Coelho da Cruz, chairman of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples of Foriegn Countries; and representative of other countries' public organizations.

The meeting participants sent a greetings message to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people. It evaluated highly the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy and the Peace Program for the Eighties. It emphasizes that the international movement for friendship among the peoples and for friendship with the Soviet Union is a constitutent part of the general struggle against war and for peace throughout the world.

Another document — an appeal to societies, institutes and associations for friendship and cultural relations with the Soviet Union and to the Soviet Union's friends abroad — points out that the USSR appears before the whole world as an amicable and unbreakable alliance of republics with equal rights. The meeting participants urged all people of good will to intensify the struggle for peace and against the arms race and to avert nuclear catastrophe.

Within the framework of the forum meetings took place between foreign participants and representatives of the Soviet public. Rallies, meetings and friendship soirees were held at enterprises and establishments in the capital.

TASS: U.S. ISOLATED AT LOS CONFERENCE

LD091514 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 9 TASS — The United States, which has taken an obstructionist stand on the convention to regulate the use of the world ocean resources and expanses, has found itself in isolation at the closing session of the third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference in Monetgo Bay (Jamaica), the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES admitted today. The USA is actually the sole country at the forum to be refusing point blank to adopt the international convention, the newspaper stresses. It can be said that the whole world has opposed the United States at that conference.

MONGOLIA'S MAYDAR COMMENTS ON USSR JUBILEE

PM100827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent interview with D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, under general heading "Holiday for All Progressive Mankind"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Nov — The 60th anniversary of the USSR is a great holiday not only for the Soviet people but also for the peoples of the socialist community countries and all progressive mankind, D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, told a TASS correspondent.

The alliance of equal Soviet republics created under the direct leadership of V.I. Lenin has become a very great example of the union of people of different nationalities into a firm fraternal family. The friendship of the USSR peoples reliably proven by time is a priceless political and social gain of Soviet society. Following the behests of the great Lenin, the CPSU, by creatively applying and enriching Marxism-Leninism, has ensured the all-around development of all nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union. The land of the soviets now is the most progressive and highly developed socialist state, confidently paving the way to a bright communist future.

The growth of the might and prestige of the land of the soviets provokes hatred in world imperialism headed by the United States, which has openly steered a course toward confrontation in the international arena. With the greatest sobriety and perspicacity, the CPSU and the Soviet state counter these intrigues with a consistent, proven policy of peace and detente and invariably come out with initiatives aimed at safeguarding the peoples' security and resolving all international problems peacefully.

Soviet-Mongolian friendship and all-around cooperation are the very foundation of socialist Mongolia's prosperity. The multifaceted relations between our countries are expanding and deepening with every passing year. Modern enterprises like the Erdenet mining and enrichment combine, the industrial complexes at Darhan and Baga Nuur, cities which have risen up in the Golaya steppe, and the thousands of Mongolian specialists and workers trained with the USSR's assistance are graphic evidence of these relations' fruitful development. The MPRP and the Mongolian people have always been and will continue to be with the USSR in the struggle for peace and communism. The Mongolian working people are preparing to greet the glorious jubilee of the land of the soviets with new labor achievements, D. Maydar stressed.

PRAVDA CITES NAKASONE ON TIES WITH U.S., USSR

PM091015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "Program Speech"]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Dec — While strengthening multifaceted ties with the United States, Japan will make efforts to develop relations with other countries too. This was stated today by the country's new prime minister, Y. Nakasone, who delivered his first speech in parliament. The United States, he said, is Japan's main partner. We are linked by close political, economic and other ties in the most diverse spheres and will continue to make efforts to strengthen relations of trust between Tokyo and Washington. The Japanese premier noted the need to develop mutual understanding and friendship with Asian countries. He also declared his government's desire to establish stable relations with the USSR "based on genuine mutual understanding" and to conclude a peace treaty between the two countries.

However, Nakasone made the implementation of these tasks dependent on the satisfaction of Japan's illegal territorial claims on the USSR.

SOVIET-JAPANESE SECURITY SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN TOKYO

PM101129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Joint Symposium"]

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Dec -- A 3-day Soviet-Japanese symposium on problems of peace and security in Asia opened here today. Taking part in its work are a Soviet delegation and representatives of the Japnese Scientific Research Institute for Problems of Peace and Security, Tokyo University and other leading scientific centers in the country. They will discuss questions of the international situation, confidence-building measures in Asia, and Soviet-Japanese relations.

U.S.-JAPANESE EXERCISE ENDS ON HOKKAIDO

LD101936 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1416 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Dec (TASS) -- The Japnese-American Yamasakura-3 command and staff exercises, which had been in progress from 6 to 10 December at Chitose military base on the island of Hokkaido, have ended. For 5 days over 2,000 officers from the headquarters and subunits of 4 divisions of Japanese land forces, which are deployed in Hokkaido, as well as officers of the 7th and 25th Divisions and the 197th Brigade of the U.S. Army, who had arrived in Japan, were practicing various joint actions. The contents of the exercises was kept strictly secret from the mass media.

It was officially announced that the purpose of the exercises has been "to practice interaction in repulsing an attack on Hokkaido by an enemy." The KYODO agency reports that the enemy forces were designated on the maps in the bunkers at Chitose as two Soviet divisions. At sittings of an extraordinary session of the Diet, deputies from the Communists, Socialist and a number of other opposition parties have been pointing out that the intensification of military preparations on the Japanese islands attests to a stepping up of the aggressive character of the Japanese-American military alliance.

N. KOREAN PAPER CITED ON REAGAN POLICY

SK100417 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Today's PRAVDA carried the gist of a special article printed in NODONG SINMUN under the title "Reagan's Military Policy Is a Source of Threat to Peace in Asia." The special article reads in part as follows:

Eradication of the danger of war in Asia is becoming an urgent task for the peoples of this region. The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression is threatening the peace and securing of the peoples in this region, including the Korean people. As soon as he took office, Reagan completely repealed the plan for withdrawing troops from South Korea proposed by his predecessor and nakedly declared a permanent occupation of South Korea. Under the pretext of carrying out their commitment to South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, while beefing up the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in South Korea, are frenziedly hurrying to provoke another war against the Korean people. All this is aggravating the strained situation on the Korean Peninsula and in the Far East.

The special article also noted that the strengthened military ties between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries is another important aggravation of the strained situation in Asia. To guarantee peace, security, independence and sovereignty of the peoples in Asia, the U.S. imperialists' Asia strategy must be stopped from being implemented.

SA'UD, GROMYKO REPORTED TO DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN

NC102214 Paris AFP in English 2200 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 10 (AFP) -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko last Friday during the visit to Moscow of an Arab League peace delegation, today's issue of the Arab weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL published here, reported.

According to the magazine's Saudi correspondent, the two men discussed the situation in Afghanistan.

Al-Mustaqbal said Prince Sa'ud told Mr Gromyko that a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan would contribute to keeping the Gulf region free from super-power influence. But the weekly said that the Saudi minister found little comfort in Mr Gromyko's views on the subject.

According to AL-MUSTAQBAL, quoting informed political circles in the Saudi capital, although Prince Sa'ud had been given a warm welcome in Moscow, the Saudis had hoped for a clear answer from the Soviets on peace prospects in Afghanistan.

BAKHTAR DENIES U.S. ALLEGATIONS OF CW USE

LD122325 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul December 12 TASS -- The Afghan news agency BAKHTAR has firmly turned down fabrications of Western imperialist propaganda on alleged use of chemical weapons against residents of the Lowgar Province. BAKHTAR qualified that Western fraud as a hostile action, directed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and most competently declared that chemical weapons had not been used either in the Lowgar Province, or in any other part of Afghanistan. Such dirty fabrications are yet another example of imperialism's interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, BAKHTAR stresses.

The Afghan people knows full well that those who fabricate such frauds have not a single proof to substantiate the slander. The aim of fabrications is to mislead the world public opinion. That was clearly revealed by the special U.N. commission, which did not discover even a hint of use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan.

The Western press and certain circles in Washington were compelled to admit in their time that the United States committed very grave crimes with the use of chemical weapons. And now the Reagan administration pours streams of lies in a bid to divert the attention from its policy of militarisation. Such methods cannot mislead the peoples of the world which express indignation with the U.S. militaristic policy, BAKHTAR stresses in conclusion.

PAPER NOTES SOVIET-AFGHAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM101703 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Georgiy Kuvaldin: "Treaty of Friendship and Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Tomorrow sees the fourth anniversary of the signing in Moscow of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation between the USSR and the DRA. This historic document has become the firm basis for our countries' relations and has raised them to a qualitatively new level.

Soviet-Afghan trade, economic and cultural cooperation is developing successfully and stably. Great significance is attached to the Soviet Union's international aid in strengthening the defense capability of Afghanistan, against which the forces of Afghanistan, against which the forces of imperialism and reaction have unleashed an undeclared war. Under the complex conditions of continuing outside subversive actions, the PDPA and the republic's government are steering a course toward broad socioeconomic transformations. New industrial enterprises are being constructed in the country, including enterprises for processing agricultural output. In the DRA -- a country which is basically agrarian -- exceptional significance is attached to the campaign now underway to issue peasants with documents entitling them to the use of land. Hundreds of thousands of Afghans are studying at literacy courses. A number of measures have been taken for the organizational consolidation of the PDPA -- the leading and guiding force of Afghan society.

Rallied around the PDPA and the DRA Government, the Afghan people are struggling to build a new life, achieving palpable successes on the path they have chosen. Soviet-Afghan relations, reliably strengthened by the Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation, are an important factor promoting this.

PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 12 DEC

LD122206 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul December 12 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here today. Its participants discussed questions of further development and consolidation of the party's organizational structure. A report at the plenary meeting was made by general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

As is reported by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, the plenary meeting unanimously approved of the provisions, set forth in the report and took the relevant decision.

AFGHAN BANDITS PRODUCING HEROIN IN PAKISTAN

LD091118 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad December 9 TASS -- The Karachi police have arrested a "heroin production expert," who has turned out to be Musafir Khan, an Afghan counter-revolutionary who has found sanctuary in Pakistan, the Pakistani newspaper DAWN reports. Seven kilograms of heroin have been seized. Another report on the criminal activities of Afghan bandits in Pakistan describes a shootout which lasted between a police unit and smugglers for an hour and a half in the Vagah community. As a result of that operation, the authorities seized an amount of opium to the value of 50 million rupees.

Afghan counter-revolutionaries in Pakistan have now taken up the dirtiest business, the manufacture and peddling of "hard," deadly drugs, DAWN notes with alarm.

According to the journal INDIA TODAY, the gangs of Afghan rabble in Pakistan turn out 800 tonnes of opium a year, process it into heroin and smuggle it out into the United States, Western Europe and Pakistan's neighbours. Altogether 4.1 billion rupees' worth of drugs have been confiscated at the Indian border post Attari alone on the Pakistani border during a year. The newspaper points out that the criminals enjoy the complete support of the CIA, protecting them from the law. The source of "white death" continues to exist.

JARUZELSKI ANNOUNCES SUSPENSION OF MARTIAL LAW

LD122030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2003 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Dec (TASS) -- In his central Polish television appearance today, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: The Military Council of National Salvation believes that there are conditions for suspending martial law in the country.

Suspension of martial law, he said, means that its basic rules will stop functioning by the end of the year. Only such rules which directly defend the fundamental interests of the state, ensure the defense of the national economy, strengthen individual safety of citizens should be temporarily in effect, fully or in a limited form.

At the same time Wojciech Jaruzelski noted that the enemy has not ceased his subversive activities, and still cherishes hopes of what the "second stage" of the struggle with the socialist state might bring.

He warned that there will be no place in Poland for anarchy. Let no one -- in Poland or abroad -- hope even for a moment that the current decisions will make another round possible. Let those who hope that it may be again possible to spread discord think it over well.

Further, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed: We have lived through the boycott, "sanctions" and the flames of unbridled propaganda. The U.S. Government, and certain of its clients, have been able to see for themselves the futility of attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. It is not over there and not in that way that Poland's fate is being decided. It is being decided here, on the Wisla and Odra.

The year which is ending has once again shown the importance of our alliances, the significance of the aid which we receive from our Soviet friends. The importance of the principle "one for all and all for one" has been reaffirmed. Behind the mutual ties between the national interests of every socialist country and the interests of the whole socialist community lies the strength and steadfastness of all those who are part of it.

Wojciech Jaruzelski announced that the detailed proposals for suspension of martial law will be submitted to the Sejm, a session of which opens in Warsaw tomorrow.

Jaruzelski at Sejm

LD131228 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw December 13 TASS -- A session of the Polish Sejm opened here today. It is to consider the proposals of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic on questions concerning the suspension of martial law in the country and a number of draft laws. Taking part in the session is Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic.

PRAVDA REPORTS JARUZELSKI MINER'S DAY SPEECH

PM090959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (TASS) -- A ceremonial meeting has been held in Jastrzebie (Katowice Voivodship) to mark miner's day. It was addressed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. He analyzed the development of events in Poland's life over the past year.

W. Jaruzelski stressed in particular: "Poland was on the verge of the abyss. Strikes and tension had paralyzed the country. The sharp fall in the extraction of coal and other types of raw material, and violations in the production sphere in many sectors brought economic catastrophe closer with every passing day. On the same day that I called for agreement and the country's salvation, a challenge was openly issued to the people's authorities in Radom."

"The use of emergency measures was a difficult and painful step," he continued, "but all the losses and hardships cannot be compared with what would have awaited Poland in the event of confrontation. Let each person stop to think: Has the decision made 13 December 1981 harmed Poland or helped it and saved it?"

"Actually," W. Jaruzelski said, "there is no sphere in which there has not been progress. However, the progress is uneven and not adequate everywhere. A year is too short a period and the crisis is too deep to have achieved all the planned objectives already. We are fully aware of this. Today we can see more clearly than a year ago the whole truth about many recent events. The role of the main inspirer of anti-Polish actions -- the United States -- can be traced particularly clearly. Poland has never offended powerful America in any way. Our countries have been linked by traditionally good relations.

"The essence of the U.S. monopolies remains unaltered, however. The first blow was against Polish coal. U.S. firms appeared immediately on every coal market abandoned by Poland. They used the argument that Poland's future is uncertain, that it will never restore its export positions now. Their aim was clear: to strike in the most painful spot, to stifle their Polish competitor in a sphere of the economy in which Poland could successfully vie with the United States. The U.S. goal is to paralyze and starve Poland, bring its energy and transport to the point of collapse, and provoke an uncontrolled eruption of despair."

"U.S. governments," W. Jaruzelski continued, "have been pursuing this policy for some time and they have already practiced it on various continents.

"U.S. radio stations incited demands for increased wages while spreading insinuations concerning the collapse of the Polish economy, inflation, and lines in stores. Some U.S. diplomats began to behave in Poland as though it were Puerto Rico. They flooded the country with a broad stream of various means for supporting extremist antisocialist groupings. An end was put to that on 13 December.

"The U.S. Government decided to 'punish' Poland for saving itself by its own efforts. A blow was dealt to our poultry rearing, which led to a reduction in meat production. The air communication treaties were broken. The operation of the fishing treaty was unlawfully restricted."

"The blatant violation of treaties and international norms," W. Jaruzelski pointed out, "created additional difficulties for deliveries of Polish goods to the U.S. market. The U.S. side unilaterally limited or froze cooperation with Polish institutions, even in the sphere of medical sciences.

The United States compelled its allies to support anti-Polish 'sanctions' to the detriment of the interests of Western Europe and other countries.

"These decisions were made in the full knowledge that they were aimed against our society. Only one sort of 'most-favored-nation status' was recognized for Poland: consisting in the record number of inflammatory broadcasts transmitted unremittingly by the subversive radio stations. Wherever wealthy America could harm weakened Poland it do so. Who knows whether Washington may not now want to cut off our flow of water into the Baltic?"

"Our alleged crime," the speaker said, "is that we did not yield to U.S. pressure. I have said this many times and I repeat it again: Poland will not give in to diktat. The government which did so would not deserve the right to call itself the Polish Government.

"Washington has suffered a defeat in Poland. Recently not a single day has passed without some representative of the U.S. Administration issuing new demands and threats. Moreover, even the present U.S. ambassador in Warsaw has allowed himself to make public insinuations against our country's authorities. That is an action unacceptable in the civilized world.

"If the campaign of attacks continues, if the U.S. Administration fails to follow universally accepted norms of international law," W. Jaruzelski stressed, "the Polish Government will be obliged to restrict the spheres of its cooperation with that country. In the interests of the state's security, corresponding changes will also be necessary in contacts between Polish citizens and U.S. representatives.

"Self-confidence, even in such a difficult situation for us, is imparted to us by our strong and firm alliances. They have withstood every trial and have been tempered in the difficulties. They are and always will be the foundation of our position in Europe and the world. We are strengthening our natural economic, political and defense ties with the entire socialist community and primarily with the Soviet Union. We will tirelessly safeguard this friendship.

"At the same time we see the possibility of expanding cooperation with those countries of the other system which, in the years and months of crisis for Poland, strove to preserve moderation and reason.

"We have still not emerged from the zone of obstacles but the road is no longer as it was before, it is better illumined. We have coped with some difficulties, but others have emerged. It is essential to make many more efforts and to display iron endurance to ensure that our socialist ideas may be fully realized."

In conclusion W. Jaruzelski congratulated the miners and the members of their families on miner's day and proposed a toast in honor of the workers of this profession.

LODZ WORK, TRADE UNIONS, PARTY LIFE REPORTED

FM080947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[Report by correspondent O. Losoto: "Meetings in Workers' Lodz"]

[Text] Lodz is a major industrial center with a large working class concentration, and has always played an important part in Poland's life. The revolutionary traditions of "red Lodz" formed a golden page in the history of the Polish workers' movement whose centennial is celebrated this year. What is Lodz living by today? What problems, doubts and hopes move its inhabitants and above all the working class? What place does it occupy in the hard struggle which the PZPR is waging for the country's speediest emergence from the crisis?

I visited the Julian Marchlewski cotton combine and talked with PZPR Voivodship Committee personnel. My choice was no accident. In Lodz, if they want to determine the public attitude to a particular problem they often ask: "How are things at the Marchlewski combine?" thus emphasizing the special importance of this large labor collective.

"How are things with you at the Marchlewski combine?" I asked combine workers. Here is what its director (Z. Mayer), replied:

"Our enterprise is well known not only in Poland but also abroad. We produce 38 million meters of fabric a year, 2/3 of which are exported. I will say frankly that, were it not for Soviet aid, things would be hard for us. The West has refused us credits. Some 80 percent of the raw material the combine consumes now comes from the Soviet Union. At the same time we have increased exports to the USSR to 5 million meters of fabric when the plan provided for the delivery of 2-4 million meters a year.

"We cannot say that we have resolved all problems," the director continues. "There are three types of machinery at the enterprise now: Polish, Soviet and Western. The problem of spare parts is acute. We have decided to modernize a number of shops extensively. We want to replace old machine tools and install new, Soviet ones. This will make it possible to produce thousands of tons more yarn per year with less workers. Great assistance will thus be rendered to the sector as a whole."

"This year, for the first time in many months, the enterprise began to show a profit. Labor productivity is increasing gradually. In the past 4 months the increase per worker has been 12-20 percent in physical terms. The women workers are now interested in their wages and lodge complaints against the foremen if the latter fulfill their duties badly, organize 'smoking breaks' and do not set up the machine tools in good time. This has been successfully achieved thanks to a progressive system of work payment which is closely linked to the quantity and quality of output produced. The difference between the wages of a good and a bad worker is now 30 percent, whereas before wage leveling was, in fact, in operation. In brief," (Z. Mayer) concludes, "the main thing is that there is an increased sense of responsibility in the collective for the enterprise's affairs and understanding of the difficulties which the country is experiencing, and support for measures to overcome them is growing. This is borne out if only by the following example: Recently a large proportion of the combine's workers have been working voluntarily on Saturdays."

The facts attest that the party organization is being activated at the enterprise and its influence on the collective's life is expanding. This is described by P. Zawadski, first secretary of the combine's PZPR Committee:

"Of the 5,000 people employed in our shops, about 1,000 are Communists. The report campaign has already been completed in the party organization. Meetings were held in all primary party organizations and the plant PZPR report conference was then held. In our view it took place successfully. There was a great deal of criticism, but it was healthy criticism aimed at correcting specific omissions and shortcomings. There was more talk of internal party problems and the ideological stances of PZPR members and the increasing of the party ranks. For instance, the party committee was criticized for inadequate contacts with ordinary Communists. For its part the party committee noted the workers' low level of activeness at report meetings in a number of primary party organizations. You feel that some people are still waiting to see what happens next. Our task is to break down such sentiments, to increase vigilance and drive in the party organizations' work."

There is no doubt that one of the most urgent subjects at the combine and throughout the country is the creation of new trade unions. As is well known, the Polish Sejm has repealed the registration of the former trade unions. They are being created anew at every enterprise now. How is this process advancing?

R. Lelonkiewicz, chairman of the organizational committee of the new trade union and a fitter, tells me:

"At our enterprise, as at many others, an enterprising group has emerged proposing the creation of a trade union of workers at the Poltex, as our combine is called for short. The group has been joined by over 300 people. An organizational committee with 37 members has emerged in it. Three commissions have been created under the committee: an organizational commission, a commission to work out the trade union's status, and a vocational and consumer services commission.

"What are we engaged in now? We are finishing work on a statute which we will then submit for discussion to the collective and then, taking the comments into account, we shall go to the voivodship court to register. At the same time the committee members are holding explanatory conversations in the shops. We are engaging in specific matters. People ask the committee various questions; yesterday, for instance, we investigated a complaint against a foreman; today a former depot chief came with a claim. This post had been abolished and the chief had been made a senior storeman. Her duties remained the same. No one had talked with her to rectify the situation.

"Time is working for us. With every passing day the situation improves. But many workers are refraining from joining the new trade union. We do not condemn them, we do not push them, for after all joining the trade union is voluntary. We are sure that those who hesitate today will ultimately come to us...."

The talk begun at the J. Marchlewski cotton combine was continued in the office of T. Kaminski, secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee:

"Lodz is the center for the country's light industry," he said. "This sector accounts for over 60 percent of the volume of the city's industrial output. That is why it is very important to us how the textile workers work. In the past 2 years production here has fallen by approximately 1/4. Why? The destructive nature of the Solidarity leaders' activity and the strikes had an effect. Now the shortage of manpower is a bottleneck. Far more people than we had reckoned have taken advantage of the opportunity of retiring. In all, the number of working bands available has fallen by 20 percent. For this reason there is no one to go into the shops for a third shift. In addition grave problems were occurring with raw material and the threat emerged that individual production facilities would be halted and that people would lose their jobs. Then the Soviet Union came to our aid. Thanks to this real, truly international solidarity, as of May this year we have been fully supplied with raw material.

"The task has arisen of making the most effective use possible of the large production potential available. Now it may be said that things have started moving. In the past 3 months the volume of output produced by Lodz was higher than for the same period last year. A small increase, true, but the trend is an important one.

"The main thing now is to promote with all our might the further stabilization of life. People must work calmly and with confidence in the future. A problem with which we still have to cope is housing construction. In the best times 11,000 apartments a year were constructed in Lodz; this year about 5,000 will be constructed. Rectifying the situation here is our paramount task for 1983.

"Another thing: The level of wages at the city's enterprises is comparatively low. It is lower than the average throughout the country. So we are attentively following changes in prices, since this immediately influences our workers' living standards. We are paying more attention to the solution of social questions, right up to questions like enterprises' direct procurement of vegetables and potatoes for their collectives for the winter at prices lower than store prices.

"We control the work of buffets and canteens at plants and factories and their food supply. We recently held a meeting of the directors and party organization secretaries of 500 enterprises on this question.

"Every day each leading worker in the PZPR Voivodship Committee visits two or three party meetings. We all note the more specific nature of party discussions. Their atmosphere is no longer so heated. People realize that the improvement of living standards depends directly on increasing production efficiency."

...The above represents only some features of the present situation in the country. Despite the difficulties — and there are many of them, primarily in the sphere of the economy and sociopolitical life — as a whole the trend toward stabilization is intensifying. However, counterrevolution is reluctant to come to terms with defeat. Supported by the West, it is again embarking on various acts of provocation. But these intrigues are doomed to failure.

Poland today is forging its future in the daily routine of work. Leaning on the reliable shoulder of its real friends — the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries — it is looking into the future with increasing confidence. My meetings in Lodz were a graphic confirmation of this.

AMBARTSUMOV VIEWS GDR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PM301533 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 14

[Article by Ye. Ambartsumov, chief of a sector of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Economy of World Socialist System; under the rubric "Thoughts on Experience and Problems": "GDR: Start of the Eighties"]

[Text] Not all of us know that, in addition to state enterprises and collective farms, not only private plots and orchard and truck garden cooperatives but also small private enterprises exist in the GDR and are developing. All this, which is frequently thought of with disdain or censure in everyday consciousness as the "private sector," is worth a special mention.

Benefit From a Small Plot

In the seventies the total area of peasants' private plots fell by almost half, but without any pressure: It was simply that the young generation was moving to the cities, while those who stayed behind frequently preferred to do without additional chores after their workday. Now that trend has been reversed thanks, however, not to peasants but to cityfolk. The question of granting unused land to cityfold in the GDR has been resolved both positively and practically.

These are the results: Old and new private plots together now give the country 28.8 percent of its vegetables, twice as many as 4 years ago; 44.2 percent of its eggs; more than half its fruit; more than 80 percent of its berries; and almost 100 percent of its rabbit meat and honey. At the same time I will remind you that agricultural production on public farms is constantly growing. And yet certain kinds of these products are better when home-produced, so to speak.

I was in the GDR when these facts and figures were read out from the rostrum of the Fifth Congress of the Union of Horticulturists and Livestock Raisers, which unites all owners of private plots — both peasants and cityfolk. This association is significant: Not only the former but also the latter are considered useful producers of agricultural produce. Of course, cityfolk — workers, employees, pensioners — acquire plots primarily for relaxation in nature.

Their leisure there includes volleyball, flowers, fishing and walking, and exhibitions—not only of flowers but also vegetables, not only of dogs and canaries but also rabbits, hens, sheep and fur-bearing animals. Appropriate slogans were heard at the congress: "A good garden is a productive garden," "Obtain a quintal of fruit and vegetables from every 1/100 of a hectare" and "A bed of early vegetables in every truck garden."

Many plot owners supply not only themselves with fruit and vegetables. They can sell the surplus to state or cooperative trade organizations, to enterprises for their canteens, to kindergartens or hospitals, at Sunday markets or, finally, to anyone who comes straight to their porch. As you see, there are diverse forms, just as there are diverse possibilities for obtaining such plots — through an orchard and truck garden cooperative or privately, for lease or for sale, from a state farm, a collective farm or directly from a peasant. This is characteristic of the GDR. For all the traditional regulations, it has a concrete, businesslike nature -- and not just in this sphere of life.

People who sell the fruits of their labor are supported by the state. For the aforementioned union itself is regarded as an element of the economic and political system of society and has its own representatives on organs of power and more than 1.17 million members. This means that every third or fourth city family has its own plot in the country. Yet, all in all, that is not so much — 50,000 hectares -- and, as a rule, it is land which large farms find unprofitable or inconvenient to cultivate.

Of course, small holders have their problems: There are not enough specialized, small-scale implements; reception centers do not always work well everywhere; but transport, construction and trade services, fodder, seeds, young animals, technical assistance and even special clothing are provided by an organization with a long name: The Peasant Mutual Assistance Association and Peasant Trade Cooperative. It is a respected associaton — in its time it championed collectivization, but it has still preserved its nationwide nature with thousands of departments and centers and hundreds of trade cooperatives all over the country cooperating successfully with collective and state farms.

Anticipating pointed questions, I will cite the speech of Eleonora Siegert, the leader of such a cooperative near Potsdam, at the peasant congress. Foreign guests, she said, frequently ask whether small-scale production in the GDR and other socialist countries is a vestige of capitalist production and whether it constitutes competition with large-scale socialist production. "What do I reply in such cases? There is no exploitation in our small-scale production, neither do I know of speculation with land or products.... It is a kind of subsidiary plot, the useful use of leisure, you might say a hobby.... All this, I reply, is socialist and only socialist. I hope that I am also right in the theoretical respect and that you will agree with me." (laughter in the hall, applause)

"Private Businessmen" in the Socialist Economy

Small private enterprises are hardly noticed in the capital--they are eclipsed by large stores, supermarkets and department stores. But in the provinces they are very evident. I counted approximately 15 of them on the central street of Wittenberg, a city of 50,000 inhabitants which reminded me of our Baltic towns. An optician, hairdresser, confectioner, interior decorator, perfumer, concrete worker, another hairdresser, a secondhand bookseller — I cannot enumerate them all. The GDR has a particularly large number of private tailors, shoemakers and owners of workshops for the repair of motor vehicles, radio sets and household appliances. Private businessmen there provide the population with 3/4 of the repair services. I was surprised that there are many private bakeries. One of the leaders of the GDR National Front remarked with a smile: We have not managed to wean Germans off fresh rolls in the morning, and they are a bit stale in state bakeries.

The prices, incidentally, are no different from state prices: Private businessmen gain from a more rapid trade turnover and minimal overhead. Although their average incomes are a little higher than skilled workers, some earn large amounts. But they also work like trojans, Professor Friedrich explained expressively. They are more attentive with customers, and the standard of their work is higher — which benefits not only them but also the consumers and the state, and that is the most important thing. (I will point out in parentheses that repairers, for example, actually take more than is due according to official rates, which is perceived as a markup for quality and speed. Logical?)

I called in such private businessmen and spoke with their bosses. They are usually family enterprises: They trade both together or take turns, the wife keeps the books, and the husband travels to find the goods.

"Where do the goods come from?" "Officially we buy from the state, but we also get some things from peasants -- a tasty country cheese, say." These were the words of the owner of a small "delicatessen" in a new city district. "How did you come by the premises?" "We rent them from the local council." "Where did the equipment come from?" I asked the owner of a motor vehicle workshop. "I bought written-off equipment from a plant, and I have an agreement with it to serve its employees." "Are the taxes high?" "They used to be high, but now they exempt us from taxes altogether at first and give us credit." "How does the state treat you?" In reply they become animated, speak with pride of their activity in the National Front or in one allied party to another and display their honorary testimonials and awards. They are particularly pleased to be permitted to take on apprentices, and the children are pleased too -- they not only acquire a trade but receive schooling from a good master.

Production relations are multifaceted here, too. Enterprises can be owned or rented, work on a commission basis and belong to a family, an individual or a group of colleagues, according to the artel principle, for example. The very word "artel" is an ancient Russian one, and Dal [19th-century Russian lexicographer] explains it entirely in the collectivist sense, as "a society or brotherhood in which all are for one, and one for all."

The SED leadership invariably emphasizes, including at party congresses, the usefulness of small artisans and traders for society and calls for the development of this sector — just as in Hungary, say, where economic management methods differ in many respects. The private sector cannot threaten socialism in the GDR -- it accounts for 1-2 percent of the national product, at most. Is it, in fact, private in the former sense when it is built in to the socialist economy, dependent on it and, in the end, making life easier for people of a socialist society? That is why I included quotation marks in the subhead.

Labor Is the Basis of Well-Being

For all the difference toward the commands of the scientific and technical revolution, people here remember the unique thorougness of peasant labor. As Heinz Kuhrig, minister of agriculture and foodstuffs, said at the peasants' congress, young collective farmers who have mastered equipment must also be able to wield a scythe and milk a cow. The very fact that peasant congresses are held regularly — this was the 12th — is significant. Respect for the peasant and for his labor, wisdom and traditions was the leitmotiv of the last congress. The keynote speaker, Minister Kuhrig, exclaimed there: "Hardly any other activity is as multifaceted, interesting and linked with nature as the work of the rural master." You feel that Soviet experience of artel labor is being utilized in the GDR countryside with the maximum return, and sometimes, perhaps, more fully than with us ourselves. It is logical that our agriculture, too, is now borrowing its own transformed and enriched experience from friends. On returning from the GDR I visited Estonia's Pyarnuskiy Rayon, where the party organization is headed by Valtar Udam, the founder of agroindustrial complexes subordinated to one "master."

This system, which has now been introduced in all rayons of Estonia, is essentially the same as in the GDR. But whereas our German comrades cited our kolkhozes in reply to a question about the system's roots, the Estonian Udam spoke of Hungary, Bulgaria and the GDR. Here we have it: the water of life of international socialist experience of the intercommunicating vessels of national economies.

Something else is also worthy of note. In the GDR's agriculture, collective farms play the main part and state farms only a secondary one. But Comrade Udam, comparing the two, gave his preference to collective farms. "After all," he noted, "on a state farm the administration sends workers now to one place, now to another: for instance, to the potato fields today and the piggery tomorrow and so forth. Here they are only executors while on the collective farm they are also the organizers of their own labor." On familiarizing yourself with the experience of agricultural cooperatives in both the GDR and Estonia you feel how academic are the speculative disputes about which form of socialist ownership is better: the state form or the cooperative form.

The peasants' congress in the GDR reiterated Erich Honecker's statement in a talk with the republic's writers about how important it seems to him to preserve the rural way of life and to develop cooperative democracy. Indeed, the peasants who spoke at the congress also recalled with obvious pleasure the old exhortations like the one which states that a worker should rise with the cockcrow. I remembered the profound words of our own Gleb Uspenskiy about the good "which the land does to a person persuaded without any coercion that in return for this good given by the land he must please it and tend it."

The main motive force of economic development in the republic and, of course, not only in the countryside, lies in the workers themselves, their sense of responsibility, organization and professionalism. Addressing a regular seminar of USSR and GDR economists, in which I took part, Academician H. Koziolek, director of the Institute for Socialist Economic Management, recalled the idea of Marxism's founding fathers that the highest form of accumulation is that of knowledge in people's heads. Some 80 percent of the republic's working people are now either engineers and technicians or highly skilled workers, although only 10 years ago just over half of them were. Nine-tenths of those employed in agriculture have had a complete professional education. The rapid improvement in the caliber of the main productive force seems to stem from the introduction there from the start of the seventies of compulsory vocational and technical education for all schoolchildren, as a result of which, in addition to the school certificate, they are also given a skilled worker diploma. As I saw for myself, the training was thorough. It is no accident that the course lasts 2-3 years. Such a system can, of course, only succeed in the rich soil of respect for conscientious labor and intolerance of shoddy work. The title, not just the job, of master is now being borne with pride by many young men and women; in the countryside there are not merely peasants but masters of agriculture and not merely milkmaids and hog tenders but masters of milking, hog raising and vegetable growing. The traditional German respect for titles indicating professional skills is proving its value.

It is, of course, not just a case of professionalism but also of a high level of production discipline. Yet even our German comrades feel that in a number of cases the intensiveness of labor and its efficiency and continuity could be improved without doing any harm to workers at all. After all, sloppy work harms not only society but the worker himself, by making him lax and disorganized. It is for this reason that the party seeks to intensify labor not in general but by focusing the attention of economic workers and production collectives on enforcing a specific and thoroughly sound standard for exactingness and increased productivity.

Party organizations are also focusing the attention on leaders, scientists and combines' engineering staff on such values as professional ambition, bold creative thinking and even a readiness to take measured and calculated risks. Incidentally, judging from what I saw in combines here, an engineer at a production facility is not an expediter or supplier (this function is efficiently performed by the relevant department in the combine's administration), but, in fact, that facility's technical controller and is respected accordingly. Concentration on one's work and respect for it are the main secret of the republic's successful economic development.

PZPR'S GLOWCZYK CONSULTS WITH CPSU OFFICIALS

PM081645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Comradely Atmosphere"]

[Text] J. Glowczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was in Moscow from 29 November through 2 December in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR. He familiarized himself with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of ideological work and had talks at the CPSU Central Committee sections, the PRAVDA editorial office, the USSR State Committees for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and APN.

J. Glowczyk had a meeting with M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks, which were held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

PATOLICHEV, MOROZOV MEET ROMANIAN MINISTER

AU072028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 7/12/1982 -- While in Moscow, Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation conducted talks with N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR and with V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The current stage of the Romanian-Soviet commercial relations and the ways conducive to their further development were examined.

CSSR'S HUSAK MEETS WITH KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

LD082346 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Prague December 8 TASS -- General secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak today received commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, and chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states Army General A. Gribkov, now on a working visit in the Czechosloak Socialist Republic.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SLOVENIAN DELEGATION

LD100004 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Minister, today received the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia led by Janes Zemljaric, president of the Slovene Executive Council. Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the conversation.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE CONTINUES W. EUROPE TOUR

Brussels, The Hague

LD111456 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels December 11 TASS — George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, left Brussels for The Hague this morning. During his stay in the capital of Belgium he tried to wring consent from the Belgian Government to deploy on their territory U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. However, despite U.S. pressure, Belgium's position remained unchanged. The taking of a final decision is postponed till the completion of Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

According to reports of the local press, G. Shultz's visit to The Hague is also connected with plans to bring pressure to bear on the Dutch Government with the aim of making it give its consent to the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles on the Dutch territory.

Netherlands, Italy

LD112322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 11 Dec 82

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] Continuing his European tour, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has arrived in Rome. According to press agency reports, during the talks with members of the new Italian Government headed by Fanfani, the Christian Democrat, he intends to discuss Italian American relations and topical international problems, primarily those relating to Europe. It is understood that considerable attention will be paid to the preparations in Italy for the siting of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

While blocking the progress of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, Washington is pressing its Western European NATO allies to implement the plan for deploying these missiles. The question of their deployment on Netherlands territory, according to AFP, was discussed during yesterday's 5-hour visit by Shultz to the country. As we know, despite strong pressure from across the ocean, the Netherlands and Belgian Governments have been forced to reckon with the powerful antinuclear movement in their countries and have not yet given their assent to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles and weapons.

TIKHONOV CONCLUDES FINLAND TOUR, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Itinerary 10 Dec

LD101432 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Today's schedule of Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov included talks with President Mauno Koivisto and a luncheon given by Premier Kalevi Sorsa.

At present, the Soviet visitors are acquainting themselves with the Finnish electronics industry in Espoo. Premier Tikhonov, however, is not taking part in the visit to the Nokia factory, contrary to the advance program, but he will use this time for resting. This evening Tikhonov will meet representatives of the Finnish Communist Party, and later there will be a reception given by Tikhonov at the Soviet Embassy.

Tikhnov's visit to Finland will end tomorrow when the final communique of the visit will be published.

Further Details

LD101406 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov has confirmed an invitation to President Mauno Koivisto to visit the Soviet Union. The visit will take place next year, but the exact date will be agreed upon later. At the same time Premier Tikhonov issued an official invitation to the Finnish Prime Minister to visit the Soviet Union. The exact date of this visit will also be agreed upon later.

At a luncheon Prime Minister Sorsa hosted in honor of Premier Tikhonov, he emphasized the need for disarmament. Sorsa said that Finland is following particularly closely the U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of medium-range and strategic weapons. Sorsa wished success for these talks on which, in his view, depends the fate of many other states as well as the superpowers. The prime minister said at the same time that Finland is for its part striving to strengthen peace — for instance by developing good relations with all states, especially the neighboring states — and making initiatives on the level of international contacts. Particularly important for Finland is the strengthening of the peaceful situation in our surrounding area. The work for creating a nuclear-free zone in the north aims toward this, Prime Minister Sorsa said.

In his reply Premier Tikhonov concentrated on the development of Finnish-Soviet cooperation. Tikhonov called for an increasingly energetic use of the results of the strengthening of bilateral friendship. Tikonov said he is sure that good-neighborly relations will continue to develop and strengthen.

The Soviet premier's program for today originally included a visit to the Nokia electronics factory in Espoo, however, only Tikhonov's entourage will take part in the visit.

In the morning Premier Tikhonov and President Mauno Koivisto discussed the Geneva disarmament talks, the Madrid CSCE review conference and the situation in northern Europe. Premier Tikhonov did not comment on Sweden's recent proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. According to the TASS news agency the discussions stressed that the implementation of the nuclear-free north has become increasingly important in the present complicated international situation. At the same time cautious optimism was expressed in the two leaders' discussions about the continuation of the CSCE process.

Luncheon Speeches

LD101448 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki December 10 TASS — The prime minister of the Republic of Finland, Kalevi Sorsa, gave today a luncheon in honour of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, now here on an official visit. The president of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, was present at the lunchon.

It was noted more than once during your visit, Kalevi Sorsa said at the luncheon addressing the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, that relations between our two countries rest on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948, that these relations are enduring and do not depend on changes in the international situation.

Despite the worsening of the international situation in recent years, relations between Finland and the Soviet Union have been developing on a solid basis. This is a valuable achievement which we all should protect.

Disarmament is today the principal concerte question of strengthening peace, the prime minister stressed. We closely follow the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction and the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. We wish success to these talks.

We also want the Madrid meeting to reach agreement on a final document that would ensure the further positive continuation of the process started by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Addressing the prime minister of Finland, Nikolay Tikhonov said:

I fully share your opinion that it is for over three and a half decades now that our two countries, shaping their mutual relations in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948, have been showing to all states and peoples an example of equal, mutually beneficial and growing ties. There is no need today to prove that this policy meets in the best possible way the interests of our peoples.

Special mention may be made on the importance of commercial and economic links. Their distinguishing features are a large scale, stability, growth on a planned basis and due account taken of the national interests of the two sides. The long-term programme for the development and deepening of commercial, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation, a programme covering a period till 1995, gives a powerful impetus to the further expansion of these ties. On the basis of this programme we can confidently broaden our economic cooperation and set tasks for a long period ahead.

Finnish CP Talks

LD101924 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki December 10 TASS — Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov met with the leaders of the Communist Party of Finland — Chairman of the Communist Party of Finland [CPF] Jouko Kajanoja, Vice President Vaiko Alho, General Secretary of the Party Arvo Aalto; honorary chairman of the party Ville Pessi; member of the Politbureau of the CPF Central Committee, Chairman of the CPF CC Commission on International Questions Taisto Sinisalo; and member of the CPF CC Secretariat Olavi Poikolainen.

During the conversation held in a warm comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of fraternal relations existing between the two parties, information was exchanged on the activities of the CPSU and the CPF, and questions were discussed of Soviet-Finnish cooperation and of the current international situation.

Attends Reception

LD101918 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki December 10 TASS — A reception has been given in the USSR Embassy here today on the occasion of the official visit of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Finland. Present at the reception were President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish statesmen and public figures, representatives of business circles.

The reception proceeded in a friendly, warm atmosphere.

At Helsinki-Vantaa Airport

LD111322 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] The 3-day official visit to Finland of Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov has ended. The special aircraft carrying Premier Tikhonov and his entourage left Helsinki-Vantaa Airport 15 minutes ago. Tikhonov was seen off by President Koivisto at the airport where a solemn farewell ceremony took place.

On the last day of his visit the Soviet premier acquainted himself with the work of Valmet's Vuosaari Shipyard in Helsinki.

A communique will be published later today on Premier Tikhonov's and President Koivisto's discussions yesterday and the day before yesterday. In connection with Premier Tikhonov's visit several commercial agreements were signed between Finnish enterprises and Soviet buyers. The visit of the Soviet premier took place at the invitation of President Koivisto and the Finnish Government.

Telegram From Plane

LD111438 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1411 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec (TASS) — From on board his aircraft Nikolay Tikhonov has sent a telegram to Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, in which he expressed to the president, Government of Finland and the whole Finnish people gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality shown to him during his official visit to Helsinki.

I note with satisfaction, the telegram says, that the talks that took place during the visit confirmed the striving of our countries for further all-round development of good-neighborly relations on the firm basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948 and for cooperation in the international arena for peace and international security.

The telegram expressed certainty that the friendship and fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Finland would broaden and strengthen for the good of the Soviet and Finnish peoples and in the interests of universal peace.

Greeted by Gromyko, Others

LD111530 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov returned to Moscow today upon completion of his official visit to Finland. At the airport he was met by Geydar Aliyev, Andrey Gromyko, Mikhail Solomentsev and other officials.

Finland's Ambassador to the USSR Jaakko Hallama was amid the welcoming party.

Comparison of Tikhonov Return

Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 11 November, during the Vremya newscast, carries a report on the return to Moscow of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. This report has been compared to the above Moscow TASS English item, and is found to be identical except for one difference. The Moscow Domestic Television Service item supplies the following additional name:

... "he was met by Comrades Aliyev, Gromyko, and Solomentsev; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USRR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other officials...."

Joint Communique

LD111600 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 11 Dec 82

["Soviet-Finnish Communique" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec (TASS) -- N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to Finland 9-11 December 1982 at the invitation of President Mauno Koivisto of the Finnish Republic and the Government of Finland.

Talks took place between N.A. Tikhonov and M. Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of Soviet-Finnish relations.

During the talks the sides discussed the development of bilateral relations between the USSR and Finland. In the process great attention was paid to the development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. There was an exchange of views on a range of current international problems of interest to both sides.

N.A. Tikhonov held a meeting with K. Sorsa, Finnish prime minister, who took part in the talks.

The following also took part in the talks: On the Soviet side -- V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.M. Sobolev, the USSR ambassador to Finland; and D.S. Nikiforov and G.N. Farafonov, chiefs of departments at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

On the Finnish side -- E. Rekola, minister of foreign trade; P. Stenback, minister of foreign affairs; A. Karjalainen, governor of the Bank of Finland; M. Tuovinen, secretary of state for foreign affairs; O. Vitol and K. Korohonen, under secretaries of state for foreign affairs; and other officials.

N.A. Tikhonov gave information on the labor successes of the Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and reported on the activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state in implementing the Program of Peace for the 1980's put forward at the congress, and also on the course of the nationwide preparation for celebrating in the country the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

President M. Koivisto noted the basic role of V.I. Lenin as a founder of the multinationality Soviet state and conveyed greetings to the Soviet people on the occasion of the portentous jubilee of the USSR,

The sides ascertained with satisfaction that mutual relations between the Soviet Union and Finland are continuing to develop fruitfully in accordance with the fundamental interests of both countries and peoples. The favorable development of these relations does not depend on fluctuations in the international situation.

In connection with the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 65th anniversary of the declaration of the independence of Finland, both sides noted the historic significance of the decree signed by V.I. Lenin on the recognition of the state independence of Finland, which laid down the basis of good-neighborly relations between the two countries, which are reliably secured by the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The experience of the operation of the treaty has convincingly proved its historical value and lasting significance for mutual relations between the Soviet and Finnish peoples. The firm conviction was expressed that this document in all its clauses and principles was, and remains, the lasting foundation for the development of all-round cooperation between both countries. The sides stressed that the treaty is a consistent important factor in strengthening peace and stability in northern Europe, corresponds with the aims of ensuring security and cooperation in the Continent of Europe and serves the cause of the relaxation of international tension.

Both sides again noted that Finland's foreign policy course, the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line," based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland, guarantees the steady development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, expresses the aim of Finland to implement a peace-loving, neutral policy in the interests of international peace and security, and to maintain friendly relations with all countries.

Both sides stated with satisfaction that personal contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Finland, which took shape during the presidency of U. Kekkonen, have become an important tradition in Soviet-Finnish relations. The business-like [delovoy] visit of President M. Koivisto to the Soviet Union in March 1982, and the talks which took place then with Soviet leaders, were a continuation of these useful contacts which have a most important influence on the deepening of mutual trust and on the comprehensive development of cooperation between the two countries. Both sides supported the consistent continuation of such contacts.

The mutual aim of continuing the practice of the relations and links which have developed at government and parliamentary levels, between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and other official institutions of the countries was expressed.

The parties expressed satisfaction at the successful development of commercial and economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, which is a good example of partners making efficient use of the possibilities of the international division of labor. This cooperation is being carried out on a broad basis of agreements, first and foremost on the basis of the long-term program for development and deepening of commercial and economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland, which operates until 1995.

The high level of mutual trade, which is in excess of R5 billion per annum, is in accordance with the interests and demands of the economies of both countries and strengthens the material foundation of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Finland. Commercial and economic relations are typified by mutual advantage, stable development and their large scale, with hundreds of organizations and firms participating in them. Measures adopted by the parties on balancing payments in mutual trade promote the development of cooperation in this field, carried out on the basis of the clearing [kliring] system of accounts, specifically promoting a more even implementation of traditional deliveries from Finland to the Soviet Union. During the visit it was confirmed that efforts will continue in the future to take measures in this direction with the aim of developing mutual trade at the high level which has been achieved. In this respect the expansion of imports by Finland from the Soviet Union is of key significance.

Taking into account that Finland imports the majority of its energy resources from the Soviet Union and the significance of these deliveries for mutual trade, the sides confirmed the clauses providing for the continuation of such traditional deliveries in the next 5-year plan period too, which are enshrined in the long-term program and the protocol to it. The sides will strive for a significant increase in Finnish imports of Soviet machinery and equipment in the current 10-year period.

An accord was reached on holding talks on the conclusion of a new trade agreement for 1986-90 in 1983.

During N.A. Tikhonov's stay in Finland, major contracts for the supply of Finnish shipbuilding and engineering products to the USSR were signed. In this connection the sides note with satisfaction that the task for supplying ships in 1981-85 which is outlined in the protocol to the long-term program is being successfully fulfilled, which creates good preconditions for the achievement of the basic aims outlined in this field for the period 1986-90.

The joint construction of industrial and other projects on the territory of both countries has become one of the dynamically developing trends of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. The nuclear powerplants which have been built in Finland and the construction in the USSR of the Kostomukshaore mining and concentration combine, in the ceremonial measures in connection with the commissioning of the first stage of which the member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the president of the Finnish Republic took part, are good examples of the fruitfulness of this cooperation.

Soviet foreign trade associations have embarked on talks with Finnish firms on the construction in the USSR of sections of the seaport at Tallinn and a number of enterprises in the food industry and light industry. Finland is taking part in the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod trunk gas pipeline.

The sides confirmed their wish to deepen cooperation in the joint construction of industrial, power generation and other projects on the territory of the Soviet Union and Finland, in accordance with the recommendations of the long-term program, and discussed possible new projects for cooperation. In the process they stressed the need to expand cooperation in the implementation of joint projects on Finnish territory. The enlargement [uvelicheniye] of Soviet proposals on the construction of projects in various high-technology industries -- like, for example, power generation and metallurgy -- and the beginning of a concrete study of the question of continuing the gas pipeline on into Finnish territory were noted with satisfaction.

It was deemed expedient to further develop production cooperation and specialization and also economic cooperation in third countries.

In making a positive evaluation of the work of the Permanent Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation, the sides expressed confidence that it would continue to play an active role in coordinating the entire range of varied and mutually advantageous economic ties between the two countries, and pinpointing fresh spheres and forms for trade and economic activity.

Note was made of the successful development and constant broadening of Soviet-Finnish scientific-technical cooperation, which is of a mutually beneficial and long-term nature. In order to speed up scientific-technical progress and more fully satisfy the growing needs of both countries, work will be continued in order to reveal new and promising spheres and improve the forms and methods of scientific-technical links. The sides noted with satisfaction the state of scientific-technical cooperation on questions connected with the use of the natural resources of northern regions.

N.A. Tikhonov and M. Koivisto confirmed that both countries are striving to further deepen links and exchanges in the sphere of culture, tourism, education and sports, which occupy an important place in the life of the peoples. They noted the active contacts between trade union, youth, women's and other organizations. In giving a high assessment of the activity of the USSR-Finland and Finland-USSR Societies, which promote the strengthening of the ties of friendship and trust between the peoples of the two states, the sides expressed readiness to give them further support in their work.

In reviewing topical international problems, the sides expressed deep concern at the exacerbation of the world situation, the increase in the threat of nuclear war and the continuing accumulation of weapons. They stressed the primary importance to mankind of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring a firm and just peace on earth, improving international relations and maintaining and strengthening the process of detente. It is essential all states should demonstrate the political will and readiness to seek a realistic and constructive solution to disputed problems in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente. The participants in the talks stated their countries' determination to continue to promote the achievement of these aims.

The sides give particular significance to the urgent need to curb buildup of more and more destructive types of weaponry, first and foremost nuclear, and attain universal and full disarmament under strict international control. They stressed the importance of all states striving to implement multilateral, bilateral, and unilateral measures in this field. A convincing example of the concern for consolidating peace and striving not to permit a nuclear catastrophe is the USSR's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The sides spoke out for the attainment of specific agreements at the Soviet-American talks taking place in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, and on the curbing of strategic arms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

The participants in the talks urge the most rapid attainment of agreements on the full and universal banning of nuclear weapons test, which would be an effective tool toward averting the threat of a nuclear war, checking the nuclear arms race, and would facilitate the strengthening of conditions for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The multiplying of efforts would assist the widening of international cooperation and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Both parties stressed the importance of banning and eliminating stocks of chemical weapons as quickly as possible, concluding an international treaty banning the deployment in space of any kind of arms, and also of reducing conventional arms and the numbers of armed forces.

The parties came out in favor of attaining an agreement at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in Central Europe, on the basis of the principle of not harming the security of any of the parties.

In discussions on the situation in various regions of the world, the parties came out in favor of eliminating existing hotbeds of tension and conflicts and of preventing new ones from arising. In their opinion, there is no problem that cannot be resolved by talks. In this connection the parties accord great significance to further strengthening the role of the United Nations Organization as an instrument for supporting international peace and security, the development of peaceful coexistence of all states, and for increasing its effectiveness on the basis of the strict and unwavering observation of the UN Charter -- the immovable foundation of the entire daily work of this organization.

The parties spoke decisively in favor of continuing the European process for the guarantee of security and development of cooperation which was begun in Helsinki.

It was noted that the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe continues to be a good basis for strengthening detente, mutual understanding and cooperation between the states which took part in the conference. This development would be facilitated by the further implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Final Act.

In ascribing great importance to the adoption in Madrid of positive decisions for normalizing the international situation and for raising trust between the states which took part in the conference, the sides came out in favor of concluding the Madrid meeting as early as possible by adopting a meaningful and balanced final document. Recomendations on practical measures relating to all sections of the Final Act, in particular a decision on convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, would be a substantial contribution to the further development of the detente process and to strengthening the security of all European states. The sides declared that they will make every effort to facilitate the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting as quickly as possible, thereby ensuring the continuity of the all-European process.

The sides again declared their firm aspiration to actively promote the preservation and strengthening of peace and stability in northern Europe and in the Baltic Sea region. They expressed the unanimous view that the implementation of the important Finnish proposal on declaring northern Europe to be a nuclear-free zone is assuming ever greater relevance at a time when the international situation has deteriorated.

Such a measure would help to strengthen security in the north European region and throughout Europe and to keep northern Europe outside the sphere of tension and possible conflicts.

N.A. Tikhonov noted that on the part of the Soviet Union a positive attitude toward the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone has been expressed more than once and readiness to promote the practical resolution of this question has been expressed. President M. Koivisto of the Finnish Republic expressed satisfaction with the constructive nature of the Soviet side's consideration on the given question.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks which have taken place and stressed that they will promote the further strengthening of the relations of friendship, mutual trust and all-round good-neighborly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland.

N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited the V.I. Lenin apartment-museum in Helsinki and made an entry in the book of guests of honor.

N.A. Tikhonov visited enterprises of the electronic and shipbuilding industry in Helsinki and the surrounding area. The distinguished Soviet guest and the persons accompanying him were given a cordial welcome which reflected the feelings of mutual respect of the peoples of Finland and the Soviet Union.

N.A. Tikhonov passed on to K. Sorsa, prime minister of Finland, an invitation from the USSR Government to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

CPSU'S PONOMAREV MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR

LD121008 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna December 12 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is currently here, on December 11 met with Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic.

Matters of struggle for peace, for an end to the arms race, and those aimed at further developing goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and Austria were discussed during the meeting which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere at the chancellor's residence.

Taking part in the meeting were Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Walter Hacker, secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria for international matters.

USSR MINISTER OF JUSTICE VISITS GREECE

Florakis, Terebilov Meet

NC101659 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the KKE [Greek Communist Party] Central Committee, yesterday received in his office the CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by Comrade Terebilov, Central Committee member and Soviet minister of justice, which is visiting Athens at the invitation of the PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] Executive Bureau.

During the meeting, which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere, the international situation and other matters of mutual interest were discussed. The meeting was attended by Soviet Ambassador to Athens Kaboshkin and by Andonios Abatielos, member of the Politbureau of the KKE Central Committee.

Final Communique

LD111140 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Athens December 11 TASS — A visit to Greece of a CPSU delegation headed by the candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Justice V. Terebilov has come to an end. The delegation visited Greece at the invitation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) party.

A final communique was adopted on the results of the visit. It points out that during an official meeting with a PASOK delegation headed by the member of Executive Bureau of the party's Central Committee A. Tsokhatzopoulos the sides exchanged views on a wide range of questions of mutual interest.

Both sides stressed that the enhancing of the "cold war" atmosphere which become evident recently in international relations makes especially imperative the activities and active participation of all the progressive forces in the creation of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and mutual confidence between nations for the sake of stopping the arms race, especially nuclear arms race. The sides pointed out positive consequences which could be brought about by the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe.

Both delegations underlined the need to ensure peace and independence of peoples in the Mediterranean. During the talks the need was also stressed to immediately solve the Cyprus problem within the framework of U.N. resolutions concerning united, sovereign, demilitarised and non-aligned Cyprus.

The sides pointed out the tension which is threatening detente and peace in the Middle East and in the Aegean Sea and which poses a real threat to sovereign rights of nations of the region and for universal peace in general.

Both delegations went on record in favour of a further development of relations between PASOK and the CPSU, which would promote the consolidation of friendly ties between the Soviet and Greek peoples.

USSR'S PATOLICHEV RECEIVES ITALIAN BUSINESSMEN

PM101547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister's Talk"]

[Text] On 1 December N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received a group of prominent representatives of the Italian business community headed by R. Ossola, chairman of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. A discussion took place on the present state of and prospects for the further development of Soviet-Italian trade and economic relations.

GROMYKO, PONOMAREV RECEIVE IRAQI MINISTERS

LD101912 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS — Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, and Boris Ponomarev, alternatie member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have met in Moscow today with Taha Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Republic and Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Republic. The meeting was held within the framework of periodical Soviet-Iraqi consultations.

In the course of the meeting the sides discussed Soviet-Iraqi relations and some topical international issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was held in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere.

PDRY INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM091231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Second Ediction p 3

[Capt V. Pozdnayakov article under the rubric "15th Anniversary of the Independence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY)": "The Republic Is Building and Is Defending Itself"]

[Excerpts] On 30 November the working people of the PDRY celebrate the 15th anniversary of the achievement of national independence. On that portentious day in November 1967 a new stage, the stage of independent development, began in the life of a country which had achieved liberation from British colonial rule.

During the years of independence, Democratic Yemen has achieved considerable successes in the sphere of creating a national economy.

In following the path of independent development, Democratic Yemen is successfully laying the foundations of a new society. However, international imperialism and internal and external reaction are striving to destroy the process of peaceful construction in the country. The forces of imperialism, led by the United States, are building up their military presence in the regions of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Horn of Africa. They are creating military bases here, conducting provicative maneuvers involving the Rapid Deployment Force and concentrating major naval forces off the Arabian Peninsula. In orchestrating subversive actions against Democratic Yemen the imperialist circles and Arab reaction are weaving the threads of antistate plots and infiltrating saboteurs and terrorists onto the republic's territory. They have repeatedly tried to mount armed aggression against the PDRY.

In order to prevent the implementation of these aggressive plans the PDRY's party and government are strengthening the country's defense might and preparing to defend the revolution.

There has recently been a considerable rise in the level of political education work among servicemen, the consequence of a whole series of measures undertaken by the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] with a view to enhancing the party's leadership role in the Armed Forces and strengthening the personnel's political and ideological education.

The year 1979 saw the introduction in the Armed Forces of a new system of party political work and the reorganization of the Army's party and political apparatuses, as a result of which the Political Directorate of the PDRY Armed Forces became the leading organ carrying out the YSP's policy in the Army. In 1980 political sections were set up in the branches of the Armed Forces, the categories of troops, and in the brigades and units.

The republic's leadership regards the involvement of the broad people's masses in the defense of the revolution and the expansion of the scale of the armament and military training of the working people in every cooperative and at every production enterprise as a reliable guarantee that any onslaught by counterrevolutionary forces will be repulsed. To this end the people's militia is being strengthened and the activity of the people's defense committees stepped up. And 1981 saw the adoption of the Law on the General Reserve, on whose basis all individuals of 18 to 50 years of age who are fit for military service are obliged to come to the defense of the motherland in the event of a general mobilization being declared.

One of the main lines of PDRY party and government activity to defend the gains of the working people is the struggle in the world arena for peace and the people's security, and to strengthen the cause of detente. The PDRY favors a just settlement of the Near East conflict, supports the peoples' national liberation struggle, advocates the strengthening of Arab unity on an anti-imperialist basis and favors the development of international cooperation on an equitable basis.

The PDRY attaches special significance to the question of consolidating the bonds of friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, which provide the republic with selfless assistance and support in strengthening its national independence and in its progress along a socialist path. On 25 October 1979 the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY was signed which was not just the consequence of the high level of Soviet-South Yemeni relations but also the basis for their further development.

As they celebrate the 15th anniversary of the republic's independence the people of Democratic Yemen look to the future with optimism. Under the leadership of their vanguard, the YSP, they are confidently following the path of social progress, upholding the ideals of peace and democracy.

Reception in Moscow

PM081429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Holiday"]

[Text] On 29 November S. Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Soviet Union, held a reception on the national holiday — Independence Day.

The reception was attended by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments and other officials.

SOVIET PRESS CITES SYRIAN, PDRY LEADERS

PM091041 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 48, 26 November-2 December, Signed to Press 25 November 1982, publishes on page 6 a 700-word SANA report datelined Damascus and headlined "H. al-Asad: 'Syria Is Always With Those Who Advocate Freedom and Progress,'" reporting a speech delivered by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at the 20th Corgress of the Syrian General Federation of Workers' Trade Unions in Damascus on an unspecified date.

ZA RUBEZHOM includes the following editorial introduction: "Syria, being in the vanguard of the progressive Arab states, makes a weighty contribution to strengthening the positions of anti-imperialist, national liberation forces in the region. With its staunch, consistent struggle for an end to Israeli aggression in Lebanon, its support for the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine — and its energetic actions to achieve a lasting, just peace in the Near East, Syria has earned the recognition and respect of the Arab peoples. The recent speech by Syrian President H. al-Asad is evidence of the country's adherence to these basic foreign policy principles."

The SANA-attributed report is an exposition of the foreign policy section of Al-Asad's speech, in which he discusses the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, expresses support for the PLO and calls for a unified Arab front.

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 November, Second Edition, publishes on page 6 a 1,400-word dispatch by Correspondent V. Peresada datelined Aden, November, entitled "The Revolution's Step." The dispatch describes social and economic achievements in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) since gaining independence in 1967, with special reference to successes and problems in fulfilling the current 5-year plan. It then proceeds to mention attacks on the republic allegedly carried out by terrorists trained in Saudi Arabia by American instructors, pointing out that the defense of revolutionary gains is "closely linked both with the suppression of individual subversive actions and with a rebuff to the wider threat stemming from imperialism's aggressive policy and its 'military presence' in the region." The dispatch concludes by citing 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY, as having told PRAVDA's correspondent: "By fueling tension in the Near East and creating bases and deploying fleets in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, the forces of imperialism, above all American imperialism, make it their aim to crush the Arab peoples' liberation movement and impose their rule on them. We counter these dangerous intrigues with a policy of deepening progressive transformations, intensifying the anti-imperialist struggle and strengthening the PDRY's combat alliance with the world revolutionary movement and primarily with the socialist countries headed by the USSR."

TASS REPORTS ELECTIONS IN IRAN 10 DECEMBER

LD101926 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Tehran December 10 TASS — Elections are being held in the Islamic Republic of Iran today to the Council of Experts — a leading body designed to exercise control over the activities of all of the country's government institutions. According to preliminary figures, 85 percent of the electorate are taking part in voting.

USSR SUPPORT FOR IRAN NOTED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

NC111503 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, 62 years ago, on 10 December 1920, the first Iranian Government delegation met with Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the Soviet Union. The Iranian delegation's visit to the Soviet Union was aimed at confirming the priniciples of the new foreign policy declared in Lenin's Decree on Peace which was published the day after the establishment of Soviet rule in our country in an official joint document. The Decree on Peace stated that struggles for peace, support for oppressed nations and efforts to establish relations based on equality and good-neighborliness form the nucleus of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

The most important outcome of the meeting between the first Iranian Government delegation and Lenin in February 1921 was to lay the groundwork for and then to sign a Soviet-Iranian agreement. This agreement continues to be a fundamental document for friendly and good-neighborly relations between our two countries. Lenin expressed happiness on the imminent signing of this agreement 62 years ago. He pointed out that friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iran has been ensured with the identity of basic interests of all nations that are struggling against imperialist oppression.

These prophetic remarks are of great importance in the present era, too. When the Iranian people overthrew the puppet monarchy, a blow was inflicted on the lordship of imperialist companies and, above all, on U.S. companies in Iran. The imperialists continue to try to reimpose their domination on the Iranian people and to prevent their independence from being strengthened. They are inflicting economic pressures on the newly established Islamic republic and are carrying out provocative military activities against Iran, like the military maneuvers that are now being carried out by the United States and its allies near Iran's southern borders.

Today, too, like 62 years ago — that is, at the time when Iran threw off the colonialist yoke of British imperialism -- the Soviet Union fully and decisively supports the Iranian people's struggles for independence. The Soviet Union, which very closely follows Lenin's directives, is striving toward the consolidation of relations based on equality and mutual benefits with its southern neighbor in all fields. At the same time our country seriously and decisively resists the militarist and imperious policy of the United States on the Near and Middle East, and particularly on Iran. The Soviet Union has always been and will be the sincere friend and comrade-in-arms of any nation which is defending its freedom. As stated by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, we will maintain and expand our consolidation and cooperation with countries which have removed the yoke of colonialism from their necks and with the struggles of nations for national independence and social progress.

U.S. VOTES AGAINST UN RESOLUTION ON MIDDLE EAST

LD110020 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 10 TASS — An all-embracing, just and lasting peace cannot be established in the Middle East without Israel's unconditional withdrawal from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and without the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights in Palestine in keeping with the principles of the Charter and pertinent resolutions of the United Nations Organization.

This is pointed out in a resolution, which has been approved today at the plenary meeting of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly by 113 votes against four (the USA, Israel, Canada and Costa Rica). By voting against that resolution, Washington has demonstrated that the USA acting together with Israel opposes a just and lasting Middle East settlement.

REPORTAGE ON S. AFRICAN INCURSION INTO LESOTHO

'Inevitable Triumph'

LD102237 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- The Soviet public has met with indignation the information to the effect that South African troops, grossly violating norms of international law and the UN Charter, invaded the territory of the sovereign state of Lesotho. This perfidious attack, which results in the death of tens of Lesotho citizens and activists of the African National Congress, is another link in the chain of the continuing aggression of the Pretoria regime against independent African states, a statement of the Soviet Committee of Asian and African Solidarity points out.

The apartheid regime, supported by world imperialism and for this reason secure of its absolute impunity, is pursuing a policy of pressure and, by resorting to the destabilisation of neighbouring countries, is making desperate attempts to force them to give up the support for the just struggle of South African people against colonialism and apartheid.

The Soviet public, emphatically condemning the crimes committed by the Pretoria government against the peoples of South Africa, Lesotho, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and other African states, is urging the UN, as well as international democratic organizations, to take most effective measures with the aim of isolating the racist regime and in support of the national liberation struggle.

Expressing its solidarity with the peoples of South Africa and Lesotho, we stress our firm confidence in the inevitable triumph of the just cause of complete and final liberation of the African Continent from the vestiges of racism and colonialism, the statement points out.

Zholker Comment

LD102046 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] News agencies are supplying details of the South African attack on neighboring Lesotho. Planes and helicopters bombed residential quarters of the Lesotho capital, Maseru, killing scores of civilians including women and children. The government has declared national mourning. Our news analyst, Aleksandr Zholkver, makes the following comment. This is what he writes:

Until recently, some people did not even know that a small state by the name of Lesotho exists in the south of Africa. Now reports from Lesotho are published next to dispatches from Lebanon and El Salvador. The connection is logical. Everybody knows that the attack on Lesotho, like the recent raid on Mozambique and the continued occupation of a province in Angola, have been committed by troops of South Africa. This was pointed out at meetings of the United Nations General Assembly. This was emphasized in a special statement by the UN secretary general. Much less is said, however, on the subject of who backs the racist rulers in Pretoria, though this too is common knowledge. The South African Government would never have dared to behave so arrogantly and rudely but for Washington's support.

The planes that bombed the Lesotho capital were of American make, just like the aircraft that sowed and continue to sow death in Lebanon and El Salvador. At the United Nations, American diplomats vote alike against the censure of South African racists and of Israeli Zionists. What is more, the matter is not confined to America's diplomatic and military support of South African and Israeli aggression.

The very nature of American foreign policy as it is conducted from day to day creates dangerous seats of tension in the world. Take Washington's activity in NATO, for instance. The NATO session in Brussels bears fresh proof that Washington is banking on force and force alone. It is Washington that demands further military buildup and still greater military spending of the rest of the NATO countries. It is Washington that keeps insisting on the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe — and not only Western Europe, for that matter. NATO officials are openly discussing the possibility of expanding the sphere of NATO activities to other regions as well, say to the Persian Gulf, allegedly to protect vital Western interests there. It is common knowledge that the United States has already taken aggressive action against Iran and that it continues its undeclared war against Afghanistan. Now, work is underway to set up permanent headquarters for America's Rapid Deployment Force in southwest Asia. In short, Washington's imperial ambitions and aggressive imperialist policies remain the same, in whatever party they of the world they manifest themselves. And this more than anything else if responsible for the present dangerous tension in the world.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM GREETS MALAGASY LEADER

LD111434 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS — The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has sent a telegram to Didier Ratsiraka conveying heartfelt congratulations upon his re-election to the post of president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. The results of the elections, the telegram says, show that the Malagasy people has again firmly declared for Madagascar's development along the road of socialist orientation.

In his reply telegram Didier Ratsiraka warmly and sincerely thanked them for the congratulations.

The telegrams express confidence that the friendly Soviet-Malagasy relations will further strengthen for the good of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of peace and social progress.

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION STUDIES SOVIET AGRICULTURE

PM101101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation from the United National Independence Party of Zambia [UNIP] headed by (J. Mukando), Zambian minister of state for agriculture, was in the Soviet Union from 23 November through 5 December in accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the UNIP.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and rayon party organizations in Armenia and Moscow Oblast and visited a number of agricultural enterprises. The Zambian guests rated highly the CPSU's experience in the sphere of leading agriculture and the Soviet people's achievements in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

BRIEFS

FLIGHTS TO DJIBOUTI — Moscow December 10 TASS — Regular flights of Aeroflot planes have opened on the international air route Moscow-Djibouti in keeping with an agreement on air communication between the USSR and the Republic of Djibouti. The flights on the nearly 6,000 kilometre long route will be made by the comfortable plane TU-154 once a week. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 10 Dec 82 LD]

CASTRO SPEECH AT HAVANA CELEBRATIONS CITED

LD121530 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Havana December 12 TASS — The threat of a new world war and of a universal disaster becomes increasingly real. We do not want war. Peace and peaceful coexistence are among the main principles of Marxism-Leninism stated Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the republic.

Speaking here at a ceremony in the Revolution Square to present battle colours to the 163d troop corps of the territorial formations of the people's militia of the city of Hanava and a meeting of 100,000 people on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the landing of the daring Cuban patriots from the yacht Granma and the day of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the Cuban leader sharply criticised the aggressive policy of the United States.

It is precisely through the fault of the USA that there is no peace in Central America, in the Middle East and in Africa today, he pointed out. Washington supports counterrevolutionaries, Zionist expansionists and racists. Imperialism, in reply to the peoples' aspiration for self-determination and peace, resorts to mass killings in El Salvador and Guatemala, Lebanon and Namibia, Mozambique and Lesotho. Imperialism, by means of a sanguinary policy, vainly tries to stop the march of history, Fidel Castro said.

It is through the fault of imperialism that there is no tranquility in Europe where the Reagan administration tries to impose its will on peoples and intends to deploy hundreds of new missiles targeted on the Soviet Union, and whips up the arms race, the speaker went on to say.

Imperialism, Fidel Castro emphasised, has encircled the territory of the USSR with a ring of missile bases. Washington works out new and new "theories" to justify the arms race. That is a very dangerous policy. The duty of all socialist and developing countries, including Cuba, and of the peoples of other states is to do everything possible to strengthen peace and to tie the imperialists' hands.

It is essential to defend peace in all resoluteness without yielding an inch to aggressions and blackmail.

Imperialism is aggressive throughout the world, the Cuban leader went on, and particularly in Latin America which it regards as its backyard. Poverty and hunger, first of all in Central America, have called forth an upsurge of the revolutionary-liberation struggle in the region. However, the present U.S. Administration puts the blame for all its misfortunes on "Soviet" or "Cuban-Soviet expansionism".

Fidel Castro exposed the true aims of President Reagan's recent tour of a number of Latin American countries. The visit, he stated, pursued the aim of finding a way out of the crisis in which releations between the USA and an overwhelming majority of Latin American states are after the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands conflict in which Washington sided with the aggressor. As far as Cuba is concerned, our country, despite serious ideological differences with the Government of Argentina, without hesitation supported the just cause of the Argentinean people. Argentina also received wide support from the Non-Aligned Movement. Reagan's attempt to improve relations with the Latin Americans has failed.

The U.S. aggressive, egoistic course aggravates the economic crisis of the capitalist and developing countries. Washington takes new monetary and protectionist measures in its own interests. The external debt of the developing states has amounted to about 600,000 million dollars.

This policy also manifests itself at the law of the sea negotiations at which the USA, contrary to the striving of a majority of the participants, declines to sign the international convention.

Such a policy, Fidel Castro pointed out, makes us to be on our guard in all fields, including defence capacity. After the advent to power in the USA of the most reactionary circles headed by the present administration, the international situation became sharply aggravated and threats against Cuba intensified. Washington has gone to the lengths of asserting that there is the need to wipe socialism out from the face of the earth. No such assertions have been voiced since the Hitler days.

Fidel Castro firmly rejected Washington's slanderous assertions that Cuba allegedly supplies weapons to the patriots of Central America. If it were so, he said, the Salvadoran dictatorship would not have kept in power even for five minutes. We strictly observe the agreement with the Soviet Union banning re-export of Soviet weapons.

Touching upon Cuba's internationalist assistance to the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia, the leader of the freedom island again stated that Cuban troops will be withdrawn from those countries as soon as an appropriate request is made by their governments. The Cuban internationalists, performing their duty at their request, do not interfere in the domestic or foreign policies of those states. At the same time, the speaker stressed, the USA keeps thousands of its soldiers abroad to defend the interests of monopolies.

COUP ATTEMPT IN SURINAME; SITUATION 'TENSE'

Government Resigns

LD110652 Moscow TASS in English 0527 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Havana December 11 TASS — The National Military Council of Suriname has accepted the resignation of the government of Prime Minister Henry Neyhorst. The resignation followed the failed attempt at a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat which was suppressed by the Armed Forces.

According to reports from Paramaribo, the capital of that small state in the north-east of South America, the plot was organized by a "small group of economic elite and oligarchy" closely connected with U.S. imperialism and with the former metropolitan country — Holland.

The situation in Suriname remains tense and a curfew is in effect. The Army and security forces have been alerted and are fully in control of the situation in the country.

CIA Involvement

LD110010 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] In Suriname, a state in the northeast of South America on the Atlantic coast, an attempt to overthrow the National Military Council has been foiled.

Speaking on the country's radio and television, the commander of Suriname's Armed Forces, Bouterso, announced the liquidation of a plot by representatives of the haute bourgeoisie wishing to put an end to the process of reforming the country in the interests of the masses of the people. The Suriname authorities consider that CIA agents operating under cover of the U.S. Embassy in Paramaribo had a hand in organizing the unrest.

CPSU POLITBURO MEETS, EXAMINES WORKERS' LETTERS

LD101532 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS — The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has examined at its meeting the question of the letters from the working people, which have recently come to the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Politbureau points out that letters from working people reflect unanimous support by the mass of the people for the CPSU's home and foreign policy, their profound interest in strengthening our homeland's economic and defence might, in strengthening peace and international security.

The letters are evidence of the indestructible unity of the party and the people, the close cohesion of the Soviet people around the Communist Party and its Central Committee, their determination to exert every effort for implementing the tasks of the economic, social and cultural development of the country outlined in the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee.

The letters, which have come to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet, are a reflection of the patriotic enthusiasm of the workers of town and the countryside, who are now engaged in a labour effort in honour of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, their interest in successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets and socialist obligations.

The announcement on the meeting of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee said that many letters contain criticism of some institutions and organizations, cite facts showing that in some places due measures are not taken against persons who show negligence of their duties, the common property of the people.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee points out the great significance of a further development of the Leninist principles of democracy, of responsible truly party attitude to letters and proposals of the working people. Every party functionary, soviet worker, every executive of an enterprise or an institution should regard this work as his duty to the people, to the party.

Instructions Issued

LD101844 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At its session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the question of working people's letters received recently by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Politburo notes that in the letters of the working people unanimous support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU by the broad masses is expressed, as is their profound commitment to strengthening the economic and defense might of our homeland and to consolidating peace and international security. The letters testify to the indestructible unity of the party and the people, the close cohesion of the Soviet people around the Communist Party and its Central Committee, their determination to make every effort to implement the tasks of economic, social and cultural development of the country defined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The letters received at the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet reflect the patriotic enthusiasm of toilers of town and country who have embarked on a labor watch in honor of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR, their commitment to the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of planned targets and socialist pledges.

The working people display profound understanding of the national economic problems and a striving to make fuller use of existing economic reserves and opportunities. Many letters express satisfaction at the measures outlined for the implementation of the Food Program.

The letter writers submit proposals and suggestions for improving organization of labor, the struggle for cost efficiency and thrift and instilling in every citizen a proprietary attitude to public property.

Questions of the need for a strict observance of the party and government demands for strengthening state, labor and production discipline, and for active application of legislative and public action measures against those who infringe them, are rightly raised.

In many letters facts are cited showing that in a number of places the necessary measures are not taken against people who tolerate bad management, deceive people, overstate achievements, squander material resources and are guilty of waste. Signals are also being received about the need to step up the struggle against those who infringe on public order and [word indistinct] socialist property.

The letters contain criticism and remarks addressed to a number of local administrative bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations responsible for the maintenance of housing. Examples are cited testifying to the fact that correct application of USSR and union republics' legislation on housing is not yet ensured everywhere.

Many letters contain the thought that it is necessary to improve decisively the organization of checking and scrutinizing the implementation of decisions adopted by local soviets of people's deputies relating to everyday services, supplies, health care and recreation of the working people.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo notes that the letters are evidence of the political activity of the working people, of their direct participation in perfecting the forms of administration of socialist economy. The letters are a mandate of the working people to party and administrative bodies.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has instructed party and administratibe bodies, ministries and departments of the USSR to ensure the unconditional implementation ot earlier adopted decisions on handling letters and organizing consultations with the working people, and to adopt necessary additional measures for attentive examination and solution of the questions contained in the letters and the elimination of shortcomings in the work of party, state and economic bodies which arouse justified criticism and complaints from Soviet citizens. In each case a comprehensive and objective examination of the causes leading to the complaint must be attempted, and a principled assessment of the culprits must be given.

The attention of the USSR Prosecutor's Office and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs is drawn to the need to adopt measures to strengthen law and order in towns and rural settlements, taking into account that these issues are raised with particular urgency in the letters of the working people and are of serious concern to them.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo notes the great significance for the cause of the further development of Leninist principles of democracy of a responsible and truly party-minded attitude to letters and proposals from the working people. Each party and administrative worker, each leader of an enterprise or institution must regard this work as his duty to the people and the party.

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW 10 DEC

LD101957 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- A resolution of a public rally in Moscow devoted to Human Rights Day calls upon all the people of good will to multiply their efforts in the struggle against the threat of war and the policy of imperialist aggression and diktat and for ensuring a lasting world peace. The rally took place in the Soviet capital today. Its resolution reiterates strong support for and solidarity with the fighters for freedom, national independence and social progress.

"We strongly protest against the attempts to make the human rights issue into a weapon of ideological subversion and slanderous attacks on real socialism and into a tool of intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign countries," the resolution stresses.

There has been no other country in history which would have ensured in practice every condition for the full-scale flourishing of more than one hundred big and small nations, Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Parliamentary Group, has stressed at the rally.

The multinational Soviet Union has signed all the basic human rights agreements, including those of the United Nations, Aleksandr Subbotin, secretary of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions, has stressed in his address. The Soviet Union, he has said, counters the propaganda attacks of imperialism with its consistent peace policy. This policy shows that, despite the aggressive course of the U.S. Administration, the USSR is resolved to uphold the right of the peoples to live in peace and security.

A message of Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, on the occasion of Human Rights Day has been read out at the rally.

AFP: Demonstrators Arrested

NC102031 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, Dec 10 (AFP) — About 30 people were taken away for questioning during a human rights demonstration here today.

Some 200 demonstrators gathered in front of the statue in Puschkin Square in the city centre for the silent demonstration, which is held annually to commemorate the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights on December 10, 1948.

Plain clothes KGB agents were among the crowd and about 30 people were taken away by militia in two's and three's to coaches parked nearby. The did not put up any resistance.

The Soviet authorities commemorated the UN declaration at a special session attended by many high-ranking officials. A resolution was adopted calling on all men of (?good will to) make a stand against the danger of war and imperialist aggression and dictatorship, reported the official news agency TASS.

They protested at attempts to turn the question of human rights into an instrument of ideological subversion and slanderous attacks against true socialism and a way of interfering in the internal affairs of another state.

PRAVDA ON RESPONSIBILITIES, FAILINGS OF CADRES

PM121309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Improving Work With Cadres"]

[Excerpts] It is man who determines the success of any matter. The whole of our everyday practice confirms the truth of this. The greatest results are achieved by those collectives which are headed by experienced and energetic leaders. This is why cadre policy is considered to be the pivot of party work, a powerful lever with the aid of which the party influences all spheres of social life.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum determined the key directions in which the efforts of the party organizations are to be applied for the third year of the 5-year plan. One of these is concern for the deployment and education of cadres. In his speech at the plenum, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, observed: "...Cadres need to be correctly deployed in order that politically mature, competent, enterprising people possessing organizational abilities and a sense of what is novel may occupy crucial sectors, without which it is impossible these days to direct modern production successfully."

Valuable experience of cadre work has been accumulated, in particular, by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. In the main, a stable party and economic leadership has taken shape here. When they notice that a person possesses leadership talents, the party committees help him to prove his worth more fully, and try him out in practical matters, moving him from the simplest tasks to those that are more complex. A reliable reserve for promotion has been created and the training of this reserve has been organized. Further organizers work for probationary periods and acquire experience from workers of renown. The party committees and primary party organizations regularly put up for discussion questions of the style and methods of leadership, hear accounts and reports from comrades concerning their fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU rules. Interviews are held with leaders, and primarily with those against whom there is some complaint or who need help.

The times are increasing the demands made on cadres, on the style of their work and on their energy and initiative. The solution of vitally important tasks depends to a great extent on leaders' persistence and purposefulness. Foremost among these tasks is the transfer of our national economy onto the lines of intensification, the enhancement of social production efficiency, and the enhancement of the quality of our work as a whole. And it is impossible not to feel concern over the fact that the chief indicator of effiency -- labor productivity -- is still growing only slowly. The problem of the lack of coordination in the development of raw-material and processing sectors still remains. Little is being done with respect to economy and thrift. All these issues must be at the focus of all our cadres' attention today.

Unfortunately, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, there are still too many of the kind of economic leaders who readily cite words to the effect that the economy must be economical but who, in practical terms, do little to solve this task. The force of inertia, adherence to old-fashioned habits make themselves felt and some people simply do not know how to tackle matters. It is essential to give some thought to the kind of assistance that comrades of this kind must be given.

It should be noted that at the moment the party committees do not hold cadre services and sections and primary party organizations sufficiently responsible for the comprehensive substantiation of their recomendations for the promotion of people and also for recommendations which turn out to be unfounded. In a number of places indulgence is displayed toward stereotyped testimonials submitted for candidates who are being recommended, and the party's established procedure for the mandatory confirmation of a testimonial by a party organ is being violated.

Some individual may cope poorly with his duties, abuse his official position or ignore the opinion of the collective, but a blind eye is turned to this and the person continues to be promoted from post to post.

Well-organized monitoring and verification of execution will promote the education of cadres in a spirit of genuine party-mindedness and adherence to principle. Cadres' responsibility for their assigned work must be developed in every way. Meanwhile, certain officials are ceasing to take note of criticism directed at them; they constantly deliver eulogistic accounts of their own activity and are liberal in giving unfounded assurances. The correct action is being taken in those places, there an absence of self-criciticm of this kind and also attempts to operate slyly, and to deceive the party and state, are promptly nipped in the bud. A leader's approachability and modesty in relation to his subordinates, his ability to win people over and his concern for them count for a great deal. It is essential to overcome completely instances of bureaucartism, boastfulness, flattery, callousness and haughtiness. It would be useful if constant reminders were given of the fact that a leader is not only an organizer but also an educator of the collective. This places serious obligations on him.

In the course of building communism, the party organizations have accumulated great experience in the selection, placement and education of cadres. It is important to make skillful use of this experience. The improvement of this work in accordance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the party's Central Committee November (1982) plenum will make it possible to significantly raise the standard of leadership of all sectors of the national economy and to solve more successfully the socioeconomic tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan for the sake of the further improvement of the life of Soviet people.

MARI ASSR MINISTER FIRED FOLLOWING CRITICISM

PM130953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "IZVESTIYA's Effectiveness"]

[Text] The Mari ASSR Council of Ministers has commented on the critical dispatch "And People Stopped Turning to the Ministry." The minister has been dismissed from his post and expelled from the CPSU for permitting shortcomings in work and violations of financial and economic discipline.

At its meeting the Mari ASSR Council of Ministers examined the dispatch carried in IZVESTIYA (No 266/267), and the facts which it set forth were confirmed. During a comprehensive check of the autonomous republic's Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services carried out by the Prosecutor's Office and people's control organs and the RSFSR Finance Ministry Control and Inspection Administration, serious shortcomings and violations of financial and economic discipline were revealed. The minister — Yu. Piskarev — was dismissed from his post and expelled from the CPSU for this. The Mari ASSR Council of Ministers has pointed out the shortcomings in work noted in IZVESTIYA's criticism to the new minister of housing and municipal services, A. Plotnikov, and demanded that he adopt strict measures against workers guilty of bureaucracy and callousness.

KOMSOMOL PAPER PROFILES NEW FIRST SECRETARY

PM101645 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed biography of V.M. Mishin, newly elected first secretary of the All-Union Komosol Central Committee]

[Text] Viktor Maksimovich Mishin, a Russian, was born in 1943, became a CPSU member in 1967 and has higher education — he graduated from Moscow's V.V. Kuybyshev Engineering and Construction Institute.

In 1961 he became a foreman at a ferroconcrete products plant. In 1967 he became an engineer and senior engineer of the Moscow Engineering and Construction Institute's scientific research sector. He took up Komsomol work in 1968. In 1971 he became secretary of the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom and subsequently chief of a Komsomol Central committee section. In 1976 he became first secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom. In 1978 he became a Komsomol Central Committee Secretary.

He is a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and a member of the Soviet of Nationalities Youth Affairs Commission.

PROCEEDINGS OF RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET REPORTED

First Day Proceedings

PM101445 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on RSFSR Supreme Soviet sessions"]

[Text] On 30 November 1982 at 1000 hours the 6th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, opened in Moscow, in the Great Kremlin Palace.

The deputies and guests at the session stood to greet with tumultuous, prolonged applause Comrades Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A. Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tiknonov, D.F. Ustinov, K. U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov and N.I. Ryzhkov.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, presided.

The deputies and guests honored with a minute's silence the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state, major politician of our time and tireless fighter for peace and the people's friendship.

The floor was given to Deputy N.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission, to deliver a report on the results of the verification of the credentials of a deputy elected since the fifth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously decreed that the credentials of Deputy A.I. Karayev, elected 24 October 1982 for the Nizhnelomovskiy Electoral Okrug No 608, Penza Oblast, be recognized.

Then the following agenda for the session was unanimously approved:

1. Election of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy chairman;

2. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1983 and the course of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1982;

3. The RSFSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the RSFSR State Budget for 1981;

4. The approval of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The session's agenda was approved. The deputies then turned to an examination of the first question on the session agenda.

On instructions from the Council of Elders a proposal was submitted on the election of N.N. Pershin, deputy for Kasimovskiy Electoral Okrug, Ryazan Oblast and a machine operator at the Belkovskiy Sovkhoz, to the post of deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Deputy N.N. Pershin deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, relieving him of his duties as member of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Consumer Goods and Trade Commission.

Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, delivered a report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1983 and the course of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1982.

Deputy A.A. Bobrovnikov, RSFSR minister of finance, delivered a report on the RSFSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the RSFSR State Budget for 1981.

Deputy A.P. Zazulin, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission, delivered the coreport of the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1983 and the course of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1982 and on the RSFSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the RSFSR State Budget for 1981.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet turned to a discussion of the reports on the second and third items on the session agenda. The following deputies spoke in the debate: N.S. Trofimov (Kakhovskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow), I.M. Cherepanov (Orekhovo-Zuyevskiy Urban Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast), I.M. Cherepanov (Orekhovo Zuyevskiy Urban Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast), K.I. Labetskiy (Pulkovskiy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad), N.P. Nehdanov (Nishnevartovskiy Electoral Okrug, Tyumen Oblast) and Ye.N. Gorokhova (Ordzhonikidzevs (Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug, Yakut ASSR).

The second sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1600 hours.

In the boxes were comrades P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov and M.S. Solomentsev.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, presided.

The discussion of the reports on the second and third items on the session agenda continued. The following deputies spoke in the debate: A.A. Trofimuk (Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug, Novosibirsk Oblast), D.I. Filatov, (Vyazemskiy Electoral Okrug, Smolensk Oblast), V.A. Zakin (Metallurgicheskiy Electoral Okrug, Kuybyshev Oblast), S.V. Kozlov (Sergiyevskiy Electoral Okrug, Kuybyshev Oblast), T.V. Rusakov (Suzdalskiy Electoral Okrug, Vladimir Oblast), V.K. Uspenskiy (Arskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatar ASSR), Yu.A. Peskov (Pervomayskiy Electoral Okrug, Rostov Oblast) and V.M. Ilin (Gubkinskiy Electoral Okrug, Belgorod Oblast).

The session is continuing its work.

Final Day Proceedings

PM101131 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The sixth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet continued work in the Moscow's Great Kremlin Palace 1 December 1982.

The third sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened at 1000 hours.

Deputies and guests stood and with tumultuous, prolonged appluase greeted Comrades Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, N.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov and N.I. Ryzhkov.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was in the chair.

Discussion continued on the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1983 and on progressin the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1982, on the 1983 RSFSR State Budget and on the execution of the 1981 RSFSR State Budget. The following deputies spoke in the debate:

A.I. Yudayev (Salavatskiy Electoral Okrug, Bashkir ASSR);
V.I. Rzhibayev (Volskiy Electoral Okrug, Saratov Oblast);
V.I. Melnikov (Knyazhpogostskiy Electoral Okrug, Komi ASSR);
N.A. Sinetov (Kamchatskiy Electoral Okrug, Kamchatka Oblast);
V.S. Uchaykin (Ruzayevskiy Electoral Okrug, Mordovian ASSR);
G.A. Ilizarov (Ketovskiy Electoral Okrug, Kurgan Oblast);
F.M. Morshchakov (Nizhneturinskiy Electoral Okrug, Sverdlov Oblast);
M.K. Rameyev (Vakhitovskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatar ASSR);
L.V. Bagrov (Ust-Kutskiy Electoral Okrug, Irkutsk Oblast);
I.F. Samoylov (Pribaykalskiy Electoral Okrug, Buryat ASSR);
N.V. Voloshenko (Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Kray);
and G.G. Vedernikov (Kalininskiy Electoral Okrug, Chelyabinsk Oblast).

Here the RSFSR Supreme Soviet ended its discussion of the reports on the second and third questions on the session's agenda.

The closing speech on the question of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1983 and on progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1982 was delivered by Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1983 as amended by the plan and budget and other standing commissions and also the resolution on progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1982.

The closing speech on the question of the 1983 RSFSR State Budget and on the execution of the 1981 RSFSR State Budget was delivered by Deputy A.A. Bobrovnikov, PSFSR finance minister.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the 1983 RSFSR State Budget as amended by the plan and budget and other standing commissions and also the resolution on the approval of the report on the exeuction of the 1981 RSFSR State Budget.

The RSFSR Surpeme Soviet then heard a report by Deputy Kh.P. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees submitted for approval and adopted the corresponding laws and resolutions.

Here the sixth session of the 10th RSFSR Supreme Soviet finished work.

SALYUT - 7 -- SOYUZ T-5 SPACE FLIGHT ENDS 10 DEC

TASS Announcement

LD102106 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- Follows the full text of the TASS announcement:

An outstanding acheivement of Soviet space research

The programme of the prolonged manned space flight is successfully fulfilled

Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have returned to earth

TASS Announcement

The 211-day manned space flight, so far the longest in the history of space research, is successfully completed.

Today, at 22.03 hours Moscow time, having fulfilled the planned work programme on board the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz-T, cosmonauts Comrades Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have returned to earth. The Salyut-7 station continues its flight in the automatic regime. The descent module of the spaceship Soyuz T-7 landed in the predesignated area in the territory of the Soviet Union 190 km east of the twon of Dzhezkazgan.

The medical checkup of the cosmonauts performed at the landing site, has shown that they withstood well the prolonged stay in conditions of weightlessness.

The space flight of Comrades Berezovoy and Lebedev began on May 13, 1982, on the spacecraft Soyuz T-5. On the following day the spacecraft was docked with the Salyut-7 station and the crew began to work on board.

On June 25, 1982, the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 orbital complex was docked with the Soyuz T-6 spaceship manned by Pilots-Cosmonauts of the USSR Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov and the French national Jean-Loup Cretien. For the first time five cosmonauts worked simultaneously on board the manned station. The international crew of the scientific research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 -- Soyuz T-6 successfully fulfilled the programme of experiments prepared by scientists of the USSR and France.

Between 20 and 27 August, 1982, work at the Salyut-7 station was performed by Cosmonauts Leonid Popov, Aleksandr Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya. The crew of the visiting expedition, which included a woman cosmonaut, successfully carried out all the activities planned.

In the course of the endurance flight of the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz-T, the main crew and the visiting ones carried out a big volume of scientific and technological as well as medical-biolological research and experiments.

A significant place in the work was assigned to the study of the earth's natural resources, to tackling a broad range of problems in the interests of science and different branches of the country's national economy. In the pursuit of this aim, the cosmonauts conducted regular observations of the surface of the earth and the world oceans, and made, with the help of stationary photo equipment, a total of about 20 thousand photos of the earth's surface.

A large number of photos and observations have been made with the use of manual film cameras, photo cameras and spectrometric equipment.

During the flight studies were conducted of different objects of galaxy and outside-of-galaxy origin, of sources of X-ray and ultraviolet irradiations, of inter-planetary medium and of the atmosphere of the earth.

Experiments were performed with the use of Soviet equipment as well as of instruments made in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and France.

Under the space metal studies programme, experiments were carried out including the cultivation of monocrystals of semi-conductor materials on conditions of weightlessness, as well as further studies of the processes of crystallisation of metal alloys and production of composition materials.

The crew of the orbital station conducted experiments to improve the methods for obtaining super clean biologically active substances in weightlessness.

A big volume of medical research has been carried out with a view to a further study of the impact of space flight factors on human organism. New information has been obtained which will be used in working out optimum regimes for the work and rest of the cosmonauts on manned space stations. A set of prophylactic measures developed by Soviet doctors made it possible, throughout the duration of the flight, to maintain good health and a high capacity for work of the cosmonauts.

Experiments were continued to study further the possibilities for growing higher plants on board the manned stations and for the study of the development of different biological objects in the conditions of a space flight.

During the endurance flight, a large number of technical experiments has been conducted, having to do with improving the onboard systems, equipment and instruments of the space vehicles.

On July 30, Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev got out of the spaceship to dismount and partially replace scientific equipment installed on the external surface of the station. In the process, they performed technological operations to assess the effectiveness of the use of different mechanical joints which can be used in assembly work in orbit.

The crew conducted operations which are new in the practice of space flights — through the sluice chamber of the station small artificial satellites Iskra-2 and Iskra-3 were released into space, intended for amature radio communications. Four automatic cargo spaceships Progress assured the delivery to the orbital station Salyut-7 of the fuel, utilisable materials and scientific equipment.

The successful completion of the programme is the result of joint work by research, industrial and designing organisations, the cosmonauts, specialist of the cosmodrome, of the centre for the cosmonauts training, of the flight control centre, of the command and monitoring and search-and-save complexes.

The results of the scientific research and experiments, obtained during the 211-day space flight, will find broad application in different fields of science, technology and national economy of our country, and will serve the cause of progress in the interests of all the people of the earth.

The new outstanding achievement of the country to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Party-Government Greetings

LD102124 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- Follows the full text of the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers:

To the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians and workers, all work collectives and organizations, which took part in the preparations for and carrying out the longest ever outer space flight in the orbital research co,plex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz, cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev:

Dear comrades,

Soviet science and technology have scored a new great victory in peaceful outer space research and exploration. On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the longest ever, 211-day-long, flight of Soviet Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev has been successfully completed.

The long successful work of the crew on board the orbital station Salyut-7 has been a vivid demonstration of the increased potentialities of Soviet space science. All systems of the station were proved to be highly reliable in operation and to have good operational characteristics. The possibilities for carrying out research in orbit have been considerably widened in the Salyut-7 station, conditions of work and life of the cosmonauts have been improved.

Working on board the complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz shoulder to shoulder with Soviet Cosmonauts Comrades Berezovoy, Lenedev, Dzhanibekov and Ivanchenkov was the first French cosmonaut Jean-Loup Chretien, implementing the programme of joint research drawn up by Soviet and French experts.

The work of the new international crew, like the preceding flights with the participation of cosmonauts from the socialist countries, have once again convincingly demonstrated for the whole world to see that our country consistently comes out for peaceful cooperation in space, for pooling the efforts of different countries in exploring near-earth space in the interests of the entire mankind.

Cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev also hosted on board the station Salyut-7 a crew including Comrades Popov, Serebrov and woman Cosmonaut Savitskaya. In that flight it has been once again convincingly proved that women can efficiently work in outer space on a par with men, implementing a programme of complex research.

Every outer space flight is a test of courage and endurance of people. Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have brilliantly stood this test in the record endurance flight. They have displayed deep knowledge, will and stamina and preserved a high working capacity to the very end.

Over the 211 days a large complex of medical-biological, geophysical, astrophysical, technical and technological experiments, a huge volume of photography and visual observations, which are of great significance for our country's economy, have been done. Cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev made a spacewalk and carried out outside the station various technological operations, which can be used in the assembly in orbit of perspective [as received outer space structures. Of essential significance is medical research done in that unprecedented endurance flight.

New results have been received that are necessary for perfecting the means of preventing the unfavourable effects of weightlessness on the human being.

The successfully completed endurance flight of Comrades Berezovoy and Lebedev is an important historical landmark on the way of space research and exploration.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulate Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev on the excellent fulfillment of the programme of the difficult, work intensive and important outer space flight.

We ardently congratulate the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, workers, specialists of the cosmodrome, Cosmonaut Training Centre and Mission Control Center, of the command and measurement and search and rescue complexes, all work collectives and organizations which took part in carrying out the longest ever in the history of space exploration manned flight on board the orbital research complex Salyut-7 — Soyuz.

Dear comrades, the brilliant achievement of Soviet cosmonautics is a result of your fruitful and selfless labour effort. The successful completion of the long expedition of Soviet cosmonauts on the eve of the celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a major contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th congress of the CPSU on the exploration of outer space in the interests of the development of science and the country's economy.

We wish you, dear comrades, fresh successes in your important and responsible work for the benefit of our homeland and all people on earth.

The Central Committee of the CPSU

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

The USSR Council of Ministers

Government Honors Cosmonauts

LD102140 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS — High government awards of the USSR have been conferred on Soviet Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev, who made a 211-day space flight on board the orbital research complex Salyut-7 — Soyuz.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal has been conferred on Anatoliy Berezovoy for the successful completion of the long space flight and courage and heroism displayed in it. Valentin Lebedev, who was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union for a flight in the spaceship Soyuz-13 in December 1973, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and the second Gold Star medal.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has conferred by its decree the title of Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR on Anatoliy Berezovoy.

Cosmonauts in Good Health

LD121813 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Baikonur December 12 TASS — 24 hours have passed since Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev returned from their seven-month mission in outer space.

Special TASS correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports:

The first meeting with Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev was held today. Ivan Skiba, physician of the cosmonauts' training centre said that the process of the cosmonauts' adaptation to earth is smoothly under way. Their cardiac-vascular system is returning to normalcy. At that hour Anatoliy Berezovoy had 56 beats of the pulse per minute, the arterial pressure of 110 by 75 millimetres of the mercury table. Approximately the same parameters were in Valentin Lebedev's organism.

The cosmonauts feel fine which is somewhat at variance with the real state of their organisms. The doctors note the space heroes' good psychological mood, the desire to start writing an account about the flight as soon as possible.

Good appetite, the physician said, is also a pointer to energetic adaptation to terrestrial conditions. In 24 hours the cosmonauts gained approximately a kilogram in weight, each. They particularly liked a bath with the air temperature of up to 70 degrees. After the shower Berezovoy joked: "If we could have such a pleasure at the Salyut station, I would have worked for some more time in orbit." The cosmonauts covered about 130 million kilometres in outer space.

And then Anatoliy Berezvoy and Valentin Lebedev made their appearance at our meeting. Their spirits are really high and they were even businesslike. They answered willingly and even in detail to our questions.

Flight Engineer Valentin Lebedev said that during the flight the cosmonauts conducted about 300 experiments in the interests of the most different spheres of knowledge — astro and geophysics, study of metals, biology and medicine. Thus, monocrystals of a high structural quality, of a big volume and weight, were obtained at the Korund unit. Astrophysicists received from us data of almost 40 experiments and 1,000 pictures which are of interest for geophysicists. But full results of scientific explorations will certainly be summed up by scientists and specialists.

"The success of the mission," said commander of the crew Anatoliy Berezovoy, "should be shared with those who created the Salyut station, its technical and scientific equipment. Our space "home" showed itself from the very best side."

Search-and-Rescue Operation

LD101808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Summary] Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev complete their record space flight today. Special correspondent Sergey Zheleshyak at the estimated landing area interviewed Konstantin Konstantinovich Subbotin, one of the leaders of the search-and-rescue service:

[Begin recording] [Subbotin] The search-and-rescue equipment will depart the moment the main parachute system opens. First to leave will be the ground equipment, the cross-country vehicles, as the distance is great and their speed is of course less than that of the aircraft. Next to leave will be the helicopters and the aircraft. Each crew has its zone, its task. In effect there will be a kind of mobile multilevel zone in the air. The first level is the ground; the second level, the helicopter zone; the third level, the aircraft zone. Thus an echelon from 130 meters to 9,000 meters is taken up by this mobile multilevel zone. As the spacecraft is detected this zone can move in any direction. After the parachute system opens a light-impulse beacon starts operating in the spacecraft. At an altitude of 9-8,000 metres the aircraft crews will be first to detect the descent module visually. In case of poor visibility all our search aircraft and helicopters are equipped with reliable radio equipment which makes it possible to determine instantaneously the descent module's bearing. We now have at our disposal modern equipment which can operate in any conditions: An air cushion vehicle, an air sled [aerosani], an amphibious helicopter which can fly and land on water in any conditions, including at night, on snow.

[Question] At present the temperature is at least minus 20 degrees. The cosmonauts have spent over 200 days at plus 20 degrees. Moreover, their organism has been weakened during the flight and the acute need arises to find them very fast despite the fact the landing is taking place at night.

[Answer] First of all, all our work is aimed at getting to the descent module in a matter of minutes. It is planned to erect a tent in order to shelter the cosmonauts from the bad weather. It is very comfortable. There is additional lighting from the helicopter lights and the lights of the search installations -- plus the equipment of the correspondents: [laughter] [end recording]

[Zheleznyak] First to leave for the estimated landing area are the cross-country vehicles. One is passing us now. It is followed by another, yet another, and a fourth. Literally a few hours from now they will already on the landing spot to wait for the space crew.

ALEKSANDROV ADDRESSES USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

LD082002 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- "Unity of the equal Soviet republic in the close-knit friendly family has largely promoted rapid scientific-technical and social progress of the Soviet Union, which has taken by now advanced positions in the world in many major directions of contemporary science". This was stated today by President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Anatoliy Aleksandrov, who opened a general meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

"The country marks the remarkable date in conditions of growing role of science in all spheres of life and activities of the Soviet state", Aleksandrov recalled. Soviet scientists played a major role in development of the natural wealth of the country, in development of the industry, agriculture, public health, education and culture. In the Soviet Union there are now more than 1,400,000 specialists who are working on theoretical and practical problems of contemporary science, he said.

"The recent years were marked by major accomplishments in the sphere of exploration of outer space, in nuclear physics, electronics, chemistry, biology, economy. Particularly noticeable are the successes of scientists of the academies of sciences of the union republics which for a number of directions are the leading in the country."

Aleksandrov noted that among scientists there are representatives of peoples who had no written language before the revolution. And there are many such specialists now: Science in the USSR develops everywhere -- every union republic has its academy of sciences, in the country there are many branches of academies, scientific centres. The scientific potential of Siberia, the Far East, the Urals is actively growing.

"Following Lenin's plan of scientific-technical revolution, the Academy of Sciences pays a particular attention to the study of productive forces of the country, development of and search for new mineral deposits, including oil, gas, coal." Extensive engineering, work is under way in the development of nuclear power engineering, said the scientist.

The president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR recalled the Soviet scientists' profound contribution to the struggle for peace, disarmament and security. "We hope that in the future, too, our country will be developing in an atmosphere of peace and cooperation with other countries."

MILITARY LEADERS SIGN COLONEL'S OBITUARY

PM071047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed obituary of Engineer Col Gen M.N. Mishuk]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Prof Engineer Col Gen M.N. Mishuk, an active participant in the Great Patriotic War, Lenin Prize winner, doctor of technical sciences and deputy commander in chief of the Air Force, has died after a grave and prolonged illness.

He devoted his entire conscious life to selfless service of the socialist motherland, the Soviet people and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1943.

M.N. Mishuk was born on 2 December 1913 in the village of Stormovo, Novoaydarskiy Rayon, Voroshilovgrad Oblast, in the family of a peasant.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, L.V. Smirnov, I.S. Silayev, P.S. Pleshakov, P.V. Finogenov, E.K. Pervyshin, V.V. Bakhirev, A.I. Shokin, S.A. Afanasyev, Ye.P. Slavskiy, N.S. Stroyev, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, I.N. Shkadov, V.M. Shabanov, A.T. Altunin, N.F. Shestopalov, L.L. Batekhin, A.N. Yefimov, G.P. Skorikov, V.V. Reshetnikov, S.V. Golubev, V.Z. Skutilin, V.S. Loginov, A.N. Volkov, V.N. Dutov, N.G. Shishkov, L.I. Agurin, A.I. Kazak.

GEN MELEKHIN ON STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES DAY

PM071237 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Col Gen A. Melekhin, deputy commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces: "Always on Guard"]

[Excerpts] Tomorrow the Soviet people and the servicemen of our Armed Forces celebrate Rocket Forces and Artillery Day.

In the postwar years, in connection with the atomic blackmail of the imperialist powers united into aggressive blocs, the problems of the USSR Armed Forces' further development was posed most acutely. On the basis of the socialist economy's increased potential and the achievements of our own science and technology and the Soviet people's selfless labor, the CPSU and the Soviet Government successfully resolved the task of creating nuclear missile weapons. Major scientists, designers and engineers, including S. Korolev, M. Keldysh, M. Yangel and others, were enlisted to work on the fulfillment of this task.

Now the missile forces have reached a qualitatively new level of development. They are equipped with the most sophisticated missile complexes with high tactical and technical specifications and field performance. Our modern missiles are capable of swiftly and reliably delivering to a target nuclear charges with a colossal yield and of inflicting unavoidable strikes on an enemy at whatever point on the globe he may be.

This year the traditional holiday for the Rocket Forces and artillerymen is being celebrated in the atmosphere of the widespread socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The struggle to implement the plans for communist building is proceeding in a complex international situation. Our country is pitting against imperialism's aggressive policy a policy of vigorously defending peace and strengthening international security.

And this demands that a policy of curbing the forces of war and aggression be pursued increasingly persistently and that measures be taken to further strengthen the country's defense capability.

The Strategic Rocket Forces personnel constantly maintain their combat tour of duty during which the missile forces servicemen are continuously at their posts and are prepared to fulfill combat orders immediately. The utmost self-discipline, unflagging attention and the greatest vigilance is required of them.

Within the missile troops the system of operating armaments and equipment is constantly being improved, and there is a persistent struggle to improve the efficiency and quality of combat and political training and the effectiveness of socialist competition.

Fully motorized cannon, howitzer, antitank and rocket artillery -- powerful and of a remarkable quality -- has been further developed at the present stage. Thanks to the provision of missile weapons the combat potential of the Ground Forces, Air Defense Forces, Air Force and Navy has increased immeasurably.

But however powerful our modern military equipment, the determining force in war has been and remains man -- ideologically convinced and skillfully wielding the weapons entrusted to him. The present generation of missile forces and artillerymen has inherited and is sacredly continuing the combat traditions of those who defended the gains of October in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars.

The rocket troops and artillerymen, like all Armed Forces servicemen, are always on the alert, realizing that in the present complex military-political situation there is no more important and honorable a task than to safeguard the Soviet people's peaceful labor. They are prepared momentarily to go to the defense of their motherland's state interests and the cause of peace and socialism.

KOMSOMOL MEETING MARKS ROCKET FORCES, ARTILLERY DAY

PM081140 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Capt A. Belov report: "Meeting at Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting has been held at the Komsomol Central Committee with servicemen representing all the union republics and with the victors in the socialist competition to honor the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. It was dedicated to Rocket Forces and Artillery Day.

The meeting was opened by B. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Capt V. Yakovlev, Pvt Yu. Korotchenko and Cadet Yu. Kuzmin spoke in their address about loyalty to the heroic traditions of the older generations and about the readiness to defend the Soviet people's peaceful labor.

Great Patriotic War veteran M. Sikharulidze warmly greeted those assembled in behalf of the parents of the young missile and artillery men participating in the meeting.

Col Gen P. Gorchakov, member of the military council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Rocket Forces, addressed the meeting and presented certificates of thanks to the parents of the young missile and artillery servicemen.

Komsomol Central Committee Secretary D. Okhromiy and Lt Col N. Koshelev, assistant chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate for Komsomol Work, took part in the meeting.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES ODESSA MD PARTY AKTIV

PM081147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[Report by "our correspondent" Lt Col V. Shevchenko: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] Red Banner Odessa Military District -- A party aktiv meeting held here has discussed the party organizations' tasks in further enhancing their vigilance and combat readiness and strengthening organization and discipline in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions and the USSR defense minister's instructions.

The report delivered by Col Gen A. Yelagin, the district commander, and the speeches delivered by Comrades V. Tsvetkov, A. Biryukov, V. Shcherbakov, L. Mayorov and others noted that the district's servicemen unanimously approve the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions and welcome them as a militant program of action.

Great attention was paid to questions of improving the style of work of the commanders, political organs and party organizations.

The party aktiv meeting was addressed by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Stressing the complexity of the international situation, he focused the attention of those taking part in the meeting on the need to further enhance the effectiveness of party political work, the militancy of the party organizations and the personal example of each Communist in the struggle for the skilled mastery of combat equipment and weapons, the consolidation of vigilance and combat readiness and the fitting fulfillment of the crucial tasks which the party has set the Armed Forces.

GENERAL PETROV ATTENDS INFANTRY WEAPON TRIALS

PM081203 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Lt Col A. Bedzhanyan article: "Commander in Chief's Encouragement"]

[Text] Weapon training exercises have been carried out by the "N" Motorized Infantry Regiment in the course of which the motorized infantry company commanded by Capt V. Tsegelnik particularly distinguished itself.

Army General V. Petrov, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, expressed thanks to the subunit's personnel for an excellent-rated performance in trial [kontrolnyy] organic [shtatnyy] weapons firing exercises and awarded valuable gifts to Capt. V. Tsegelnik, the company commander, Snr Sgt O. Belous and Pvts N. Bogdanov, M. Morpak and O. Verkhoglyadov.

Col Gen M. Popkov, member of the military council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Col Gen V. Belikov, district commander; and Lt Gen V. Silakov, member of the military council and chief of the district Political Directorate, were also present at the demonstration exercises.

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE MARSHAL'S AWARD -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of Lenin to Marshal of the Air Force Nikolay Semenovich Skripko for his contribution in the Soviet Army and in connection with his 80th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 82 LD]